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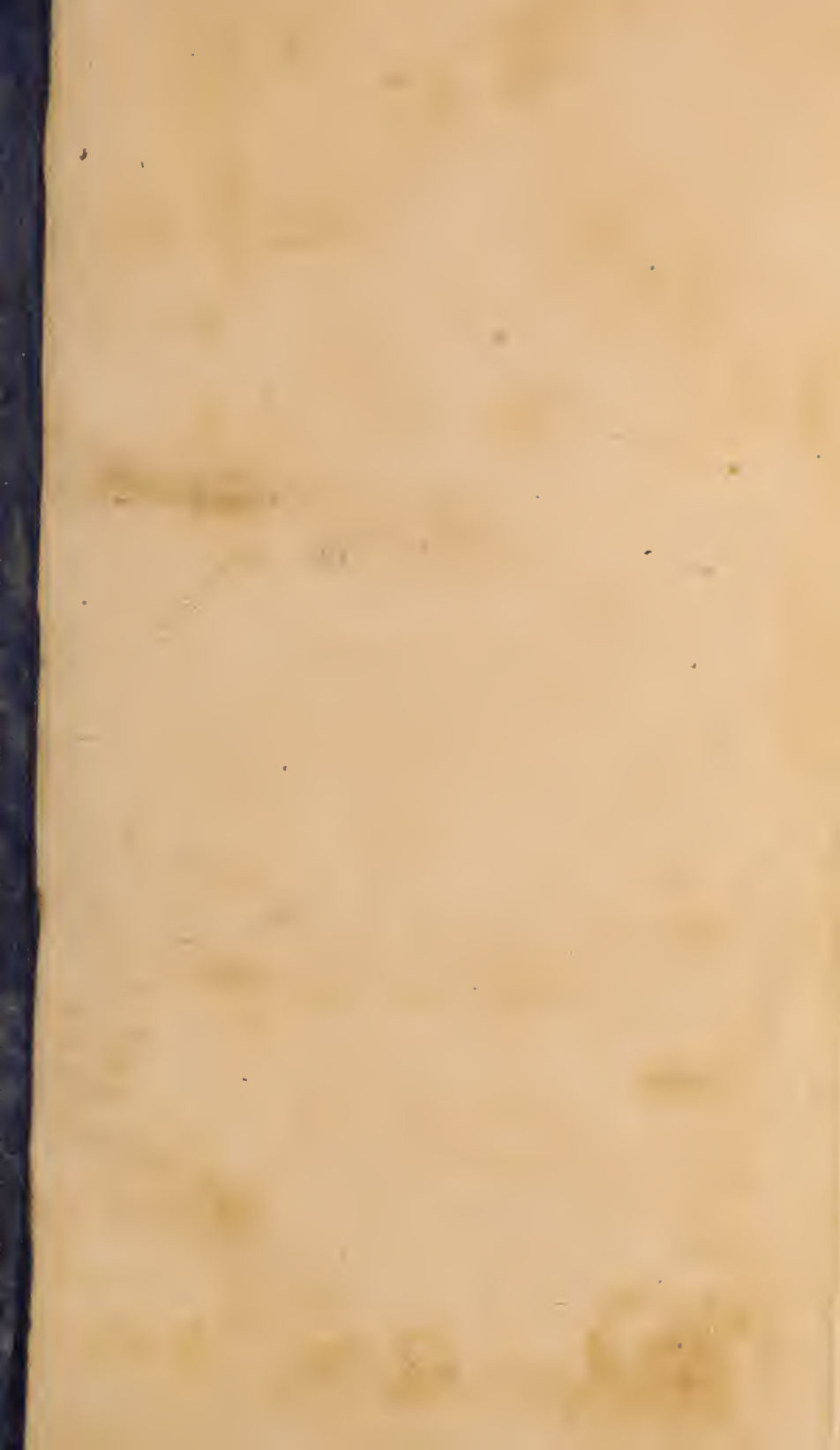
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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INDEX.

<p> ABEEL at Chángchau fú. 528 Abeel's journal, Rev. D. 206 Abeel on infanticide. 540 Admiralty jurisdiction, rules of. . 383 Akbar steamer leaves China. . . . 400 Albert's peak, or Tafuh tow, 420 Alceste isle, trade at. 10 Almanac, Chinese and English. . . 112 Americans at Chángchau. 526 Amherst rock near Wúsung. 428 Amoy, an excursion to. 268 Amoy, position of. 401 Amoy harbor surveyed. 121 Amoy, limits of port. 631 Ann, loss of the British brig 113,235 Archipelago, notices of the eastern 169 Astronomical Board. 67 Aurora Macaense, a newspaper. . 110 </p> <p> BALFOUR'S consular notice. 631 Baptist chapel, cost of. 550 Barren rocks north of Chusan. . . . 421 Beehive rock, its position. 423 Belcher's voyage round the world 490 Bible, revised translation of. . . . 551 Bingham's narrative. 353 Boards, the six of state govt. 31 Body-guards of the emperor. 68 Bogue, battle at the. 492 Bohur's life of St. F. Xavier. . . . 258 Borneo, notices of the people of. . 169 Borneo Proper, government of, &c. 171 British trade, regulations of. . . . 397 British trade with China. 513 British vessels on coast, limit of. . 558 Brooke's letter on Borneo. 169 Brown's report of M. E. S. school. 624 Brown's sermon on Morrison's de. 476 Buriat converts, notice of. 113 </p> <p> CABINET, the emperor's. 30,6 Calendar for the year 1843. 13 Callery's reply to Lay. 374 </p>	<p> Callery's Systema Phonetic Scrip. 253 Callery's encyclopedia. 300 Cameronian regiment, history of. . 145 Canton, topography of. 88 Canton, fire at. 560,616 Canton, new warehouses in. 515 Canton, attack on the city of. . . . 163 Canton province, history of. 309 Cape Montague, its position. 424 Capture of Chinkiang fú. 346,460 Catalogue of officers in Canton. . . 505 Cattle-catching at Quelpaert. . . . 358 Censorate, description of the. . . . 67 Champollion's Egyptian grammar 337 Changche shan island, its position 411 Chángchau fú, visit to. 523 Chángyáng hien, islands on coast 479 Chapel island, its situation. 121,401 Chápú city, its position. 426 Chápú, attack on and capture of. . 248 Character of the Chinese. 136 Charter of colony of Hongkong 380 Chau Tientsíoh, a cruel officer. . . 328 Chauchat island in Amoy harbor 402 Cháuchau fú, divisions of. 319 Chesapeake burned by English. . . 360 Chiliseu, or Yi sū near Amoy. . . . 403 Chikjok island, its position. 417 Chili, drought and floods in. 277 Chimmo bay, its position. 405 China, "the great unknown". 6 Chinese 'Tartary, notices of. 237 Chinese and English dictionary. . 496 Chinese officers, notices of. 398 Chinese character and customs. . . 135 Chinese empire, condition of. 1 Chinese spoken language. 532 Chinese dandy, sketch of a. 357 Chínháí passage to Chápú. 425 Chioh-bè, a town near Amoy. 524 Chinkiang fú, capture of. 346,464 Cholera at Amoy. 417 Cholera in China. 435 </p>
---	--

- Christian instrumentality..... 211
 Christian knowledge, effects of.. 7
 Chuh seu I. near Taichow group. 419
 Churches in Hongkong..... 440,613
 Chusan Arch., sailing directions. 422
 Cliff island, or Leao-seao..... 421
 Co-hong to be abolished..... 35
 Coast of China, sailing directions 401
 Cochinchina, Frenchmen in... 537
 Collinson's survey of Amoy.. 121,401
 Colonial Office, notice of the.... 66
 Commercial treaty proclaimed... 391
 Commercial houses, list of..... 17
 Commission, the Great, noticed.. 210
 Consul at Canton..... 392
 Consuls to be appointed..... 35
 Consuls at Shánghái and Amoy. 560
 Consuls, the names of foreign... 18
 Consular fees published..... 393
 Constellation, U. S. A. frigate sails 224
 Constellation, U. S. A. frigate.. 279
 Coptic tongue, features of the.. 338
 Correspondence, local..... 33,94
 Councils of the emperor..... 60
 Council, the Inner..... 28
 Council, the General..... 30
 Courts at Hongkong, rules for... 384
 Cruelty of officers..... 616
 Cushing appointed commissioner 503
 Custom-house register..... 144

 DEAN, biography of Mrs..... 207
 Degradation of officers..... 276
 Dispatches of admiral Parker... 464
 Dispatches of general Gough 371,469
 Dodd's island or Pakting..... 405
 Dollars, rate of exchange for... 397
 Du Halde's geog. descriptions.. 89
 Dunn's Chinese collection.... 561
 Duties how supplied, deficiency in 632
 Duties on merchandise... 99
 Dyaks, notices of their character. 176
 Dyer's death..... 553

 EARTHQUAKES in Tartary..... 239
 Eastern Globe, a paper..... 336
 Ecclesiastics in Tibet..... 26
 Eelchi, notices of the town.... 237
 Egyptian grammar..... 337
 Elephant island in Chusan Arch. 354
 Emperor, family of the..... 23
 Encyclopedia of Chinese language 300
 English alphabet, confusion in.. 589
 English prisoners delivered up.. 345
 English in China..... 8
 Enterprise, loss of colonial lorchá, 56
 Essay, Dr. Harris' prize..... 210
 Exports to England from China.. 517

 FACTORIES partly burned..... 560
 Families to reside at Amoy, &c.. 35
 Fatshán river examined..... 494
 Fire in suburbs of Canton... 560,616
 Flogging with the bamboo..... 246
 Foreign vessels in Shantung.... 613
 Formosa, massacre on..... 103
 Formosa reprimanded officers in 334
 Formosan massacre, memorial on 501
 French consulate in China..... 400
 French miss. in Cochinchina... 537
 Fuchau fú, its position..... 411
 Fuhyáu shan island described... 413
 Fukien, infanticide in..... 540

 GENERAL regulations for trade... 397
 Gold annually obtained in Sambah 175
 Gough's reply to Ilipú..... 345
 Gough's dispatches from Wúisung 341
 Gough's letter to marq. Tweeddale 475
 Gough's dispatches from Nanking 469
 Gestural language described... 584
 Governor of Hongkong appointed 379
 Government at Peking..... 20
 Government, the general..... 28
 Grand Canal, notices of..... 277
 Grammaire Egyptienne..... 337
 Grainger, capt., of Indian Oak.. 78
 Greek church, character of the.. 143
 Gribble, consular notice from... 631
 Gúmni, notices of..... 236

 HAETAN peak, its position.... 407
 Háifáng, a marine magistrate... 269
 Háifung, city of, its position... 481
 Háinán, towns in..... 324
 Harpoon of Chinese described... 609
 Harris, Great Commission by... 210
 Head, mode of compressing the. 492
 Heroine, ship at Turon bay,... 537
 Hiángshán hien, islands of.... 483
 Hienling goes to Hongkong... 274
 Hienling visits Macao..... 333
 Hishan group, its position..... 419
 Hong debts, liquidation of.. 273,447
 Hong debts, instalments paid 336,616
 Hong debts, nature of..... 515
 Hong merchants, bankrupt.... 101
 Hongkong, justices of peace at 46,382
 Hongkong, officers of..... 383
 Hongkong described by Chinese 362
 Hongkong, shipping entered at.. 363
 Hongkong, sickness and deaths.. 610

- Hongkong, affairs at..... 280
 Hongkong, prisons and prisoners 534
 Hongkong I. its position and shape 435
 Hongkong, places in the island.. 435
 Hongkong, churches in..... 440
 Hongkong taken possession of.. 492
 Hongkong, charter of colony of.. 380
 Hongkong, commission appoint-
 ing governor..... 381
 Hongkong, legislative council at. 445
 Hostile feelings of the Chinese.. 279
 Howqua's death..... 500
 Humiliation of this government.. 4
 Hwáng Antung at Hongkong.. 274
 Hwáng Antung, judge at Canton 333
 Hwuichau fú, divisions of..... 317
 Hwui Tien, notice of the..... 57
 Hwuilái hien, islands near..... 480

 ÍLÍ, notices of..... 236
 Pliáng, governor-gen. of Fukien. 333
 Pliáng's memorial on Formosa.. 501
 Pli-pú's letter to general Gough.. 345
 Pli-pú, death of, at Canton... 166,329
 Pli-pú arrives at Canton, &c..... 55
 Imperial family, list of the..... 23
 Imports into Canton..... 516
 Indemnity for losses..... 224
 Indian Oak, loss of the..... 78
 Infanticide in Fukien..... 540
 Islands on coast of Canton..... 477

 JAPANESE, shipwrecked..... 56,109
 Jehángier Khojeh's rebellion... 240
 Jesus, how written in Malay.... 449
 Jones' Siamese grammar..... 281
 Juggler, feat of a..... 565
 Justices of peace at Hongkong. 382

 KASHGAR, notices of..... 235
 Kaulung opposite Hongkong.... 435
 Kháns, or hán, rulers..... 26
 Khoten, notices of..... 236,233
 Kindred, the imperial..... 59
 Kingqua's debts, interest on.... 615
 Kirrea, notices of..... 237
 Kishen's political life..... 331
 Kiyíng appointed imperial com... 224
 Kiyíng's proclamation..... 443
 Kiyíng, dispatches from..... 55
 Kiyíng appointed commissioner. 332
 Kiyíng's departure from Canton. 632
 Kiyíng's remarks on Eng. vessels 559
 Kiyíng's interview at Hongkong. 335
 Kouché, notices of..... 236
 Kúláng sú, the situation of.... 126
 Kúláng sú, notice of..... 265
 Kúláng sú, harbor off..... 403
 Kungming, notices of the hero.. 126
 Kwángchau fú, divisions of... 312
 Kwángtung Tung-chí noticed... 309
 Kwángtung, topography of.... 88
 Kwángtung, list of officers in... 505
 Kweishen hien, islands near... 482

 LADIES' visit to Chinese..... 359
 Lamyit islands, their position... 406
 Land at Hongkong, notice for.. 445
 Langdon's Ten Thousand Things 561
 Langrenée appointed commiss... 503
 Language, kinds of..... 583
 Language, features of Siamese.. 283
 Lay appointed consul at Canton. 392
 Lay's remarks on the Chinese... 135
 Lay's notice of Callery's work.. 253
 Laymen bearing titles 26
 Le Fevre, friend of Xavier..... 259
 Leco-Loo bay near Quemoy.... 404
 Legislative council appointed... 445
 Lewchew, notices of..... 78
 Lewchewan mission at Peking. 331
 Lewchewans in Chekiáng..... 278
 Liáng Páucháng, fúyuen of Canton 333
 Lieut.-governor of Canton..... 328
 Lin Tsesü, genealogy of..... 507
 Linguists' demands..... 500
 Lopp, notices of..... 236
 Lotteries, proclamation against. 334
 Lufung hien, islands near..... 480

 MACAO, disturbances in..... 555
 Macao, new governor of..... 553
 Macgowan's address on tempera.. 205
 Mantchous, eight generations of. 22
 Map of Canton province..... 309
 Mátú pó, a divinity..... 525
 Matsoo shan island, its position. 411
 Mechanism of language..... 587
 Medhurst's Chinese and English
 Dictionary..... 496
 Medhurst on name of Jesus.... 449
 Medical Missionary Soc. hospital 441
 Medical college at Peking..... 67
 Medical Missionary Soc. report.. 188
 Meiling pass, coolies at the... 331
 Memory of the righteous..... 456
 Military forces, H. B. M.'s..... 18
 Military resources developed.... 3
 Milne on cholera in China..... 485
 Min, entrance to river..... 409
 Mingan, a town on the Min river 410
 Missions, benefits of Christian.. 211

- Missions in China, notice of. 222
 Missions, Roman Cat., in China. 222
 Missionaries, a list of Protestant. 223
 Modderman, agent of Dutch gov. 332
 Mongols at Kourun. 277
 Monte Video I. or Wongshing s. 423
 Morrison, funeral sermon on. 456
 Morrison, death of J. Robt. 448
 Morrison Education Soc. school. 362
 Morrison Education So., 5th report 617
 Mosque at Hongkong. 549

 NAME of Jesus in Malay. 449
 Names given a Chinese. 506
 Names, surnames, &c. 21
 Namoh, its position and aspect. 477
 Nanking, operations before. 469
 Nánhái hien, boundaries of. 313
 Nánting island, near Amoy. 402
 Narrative of the Expedition. 353
 Narrative of Sulphur's voyage. 490
 Naval forces, H. B. M.'s. 20
 Navy, the imperial. 108
 Nerbudda, fate of the. 113
 Nimrod at Quelpaert island. 359
 Ningpo river, entrance of. 429
 Ningpo, cholera in. 407
 Niú Kien degradation of. 329
 Niú Kien's note to Gough. 470
 Nobility, orders of titular. 27
 Nobility, the hereditary. 25
 Notification regarding lands. 445

 OCKSEU, or Wúkiú island. 406
 Office of the imperial kindred. 24
 Office, mode of buying. 505
 Officers, at Peking, list of. 20
 Oksú, notices of the city. 235
 Opium trade, increase of. 168
 Opium trade, proclamation on. 446
 Opium trade, notices of. 355
 Order in council regarding trade 446
 Ordnance taken at Wúsung. 293
 Orpen on general language. 583

 PARKER, report of the Rev. Peter 191
 Parker, sir William, investiture. 279
 Parker's memorandum for ships. 615
 Parker's dispatches, admiral. 287, 464
 Páushán, batteries at. 288
 Pei-wán-yun-fú, an encyclopedia 303
 Peking, list of officers at. 20
 Peshan island, and its position. 416
 Phonetic system of Chinese. 253
 Pihke shan group of islands. 414
 Pihquan island and harbor. 414
 Pihseang shan group of islands. 413
 Pilots, notification regarding. 444
 Pinto's farewell address. 554
 Pirates destroyed by the Pylades 355
 Pirates, attacks of the. 56
 Popular feeling, notice of. 5
 Portrait of the emperor Ku. 75
 Portuguese government at Macao 18
 Pottinger's reply to Kiyng. 613
 Pottinger, governor of Hongkong 379
 Pottinger's notes to Gough. 469
 Pottinger's proclamation on vessels 558
 Prejudices, how to be treated. 6
 Prisons & prisoners at Hongkong 534
 Prisoners in the city of Canton. 604
 Princes, or kings of countries. 25
 Princes, imperially allied, &c. 27
 Promotion in Eng. army and navy 167
 Prospects of British trade in China 513
 Púchng sz', proclamation of. 448
 Pwányü hien, boundaries of. 313
 Pylades attack on pirates. 355

 QUELPAERT, the Nimrod at. 358

 RATTI-MENTON, comte de, consul 400
 Ratti-Menton's interview with
 Kiyng. 503
 Rees' rock near Min river. 409
 Residents, foreign in China. 14
 Riot in the city of Canton. 106
 Roman Catholic chapel at Hong-
 kong. 336
 Roope, narrative of Mr. G. 114
 Royal col. of surgeons, letter from 201
 Rules for consul at Canton. 392
 Rules of admiralty court. 384
 Russia, Christianity in. 142

 SADDLE island, near Shánghái. 424
 Sailing directions up to Ningpo. 429
 Sailing directions to Chápú. 424
 Sailing directions to Shánghái. 427
 Sailing directions for N.E. part
 of Chusan Archipelago. 422
 Sailing directions for coast. 401
 Sailing directions, errata in. 476
 Sailing letters for British ships. 615
 Salt, manufacture of. 354
 Sán Kwóh Chi, extract from the. 126
 Sancian, or St. John's island. 264
 Saráwak, Mr. Brooke's residence 169
 Saráwak, government of. 184
 Schoedde's report of operations. 352
 Schools in Hongkong. 440
 Seamen's hospital in Hongkong. 442

- Seminario Filipino, a newspaper 111
 Serron on Morrison's death... 456
 Seven Sisters group near North I. 425
 Shang tachin shan, an island... 418
 Shánghái, capture of. 291,343
 Shánghái city, sailing directions to 427
 Shánghái, limits of port of. 631
 Shángti, adoration of. 77
 Shántung, British vessels in 559,615
 Sháuchau fú, divisions of. 316
 Shields, new pattern for. 334
 Shipping, list of, in Hongkong 46,270
 Shunte hien, account of. 313
 Siamese language, notices of. . . . 281
 Sickness at Hongkong. 447,610
 Sickness of the Cameroonians. . . . 161
 Silápan, commissioner of grain,. . . 328
 Sin-an hien, islands belonging to 482
 Sinhwui hien, islands of. 483
 Smuggling, orders regarding. . . . 271
 Smuggling trade forbidden. 224
 Soldiers, savage and undisciplined 3
 Soldiers, instructions to. 69
 Soldiers, conduct of foreign. . . . 69
 Sovereignty denied, universal,. . . 105
 Spider island, its size and position 412
 Spoken language described. . . . 585
 Square I. passage to Shánghái. . . 427
 St. George's I. near C. Montague 421
 State and Prospects of China. . . . 294
 Statistics of China, new edition. . . 331
 Statistics of the Tá Tsing dynasty 57
 Sü Kítien, judge in Canton. 338
 Sulphur's voyage round the world 498
 Supplementary treaty, abstract of 556
 Supremacy, absurd claim of. . . . 2
 Survey of Amoy harbor. 121
- TÆCHOW group of islands. 417
 Tahiah river, entrance to. 429
 Tángchau fú in Liáutung. 356
 Tariff to be established. 35
 Tariff, new. 393
 Tariff, change in. 632
 Tartars, the names of the. 21
 Tartary, notices of Chinese. . . . 233
 Tehinsanna island, its position. . . 423
 Telescope, a Chinese newspaper. . . 111
 Telke Dortsí, visits Peking. 277
 Temples, old, at Chángchau. 528
 Temple, a Chinese at Hongkong 549
- Temples of the Chinese. 278
 Ten Thousand Things on China. 561
 Tibet, road to, from Ladak. 238
 Ting Kungshin, engineer. 108
 Tomlinson, death of lieut.-col. . . 250
 Topography of Canton, the islands 477
 Torturing prisoners. 605
 Trade opened at five ports. 443
 Trade at Macao, rules of. 555
 Trade at Canton, how conducted 500
 Transit duties, to be fixed. 36
 Translating committee. 448
 Treaty exchanged at Hongkong. 335
 Treaty of peace, ratified copy of. 167
 Treaty, three articles of. 35
 Treaty, supplementary, signed. . . . 556
 Treaties, remarks on. 9
 Triad Society, act of. 332
 Tseigh Is., number and position. . . 415
 Tsien Kiáng, a demagogue. 448
 Tsien Kiáng apprehended. 332
 Tung Yung peak, on the coast. . . 412
 Tungkwán hien, situation of. . . . 314
 Túrfán and Túfán, notices of. . . 236
 Turnabout island, near Haetan. . . 407
 Typhoon at Chusan. 504
- VICTORIA visits Chinese collection 562
 Victoria, town named. 379
 Vowels in the English language. 595
 Vowels in the Siamese. 282
- WANDERER meets a typhoon. 504
 Whale fishery on Chinese coast. 608
 White Dog group of islands. 408
 Woga fort in mouth of Min R. . . . 409
 Yü Púyun, execution of. 330
 Wúseu island in Amoy harbor. . . 402
 Wúsung anchorage, notice of. . . . 429
 Wúsung custom-house register. . . 144
 Wúsung, capture of. 287,342
 Wúsung river, ascent of. 293
- YA'NGTsz' kiáng, passage up the 465
 Yárkand, notices of. 233
 Yengí Hissár, notices of. 235
 Yisiáng, Tartar general at Canton 234
 Young, William Curling's, book. . . 8
 Yuetung Tung kwán Lu. 505
- XAVIER, life of saint Francis. . . . 258

THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.—FEBRUARY, 1843.—No. 2.

ART. I. *Tâ Tsing Hwui Tien, or the Statistics of the Tâ Tsing dynasty, in 64 volumes, royal octavo.* Reviewed by a Correspondent.

WHEN old Yáu had fairly vanquished the deluge—a monstrous adversary! and had been fortunate enough to obtain a wise minister in Shun, he proceeded farther in his labors, and first making Shun his son-in-law, associated this worthy servant with him a partner on the throne. Desirous still farther to promote his country's weal, he concluded that nothing could so much advance its happiness as taxation. Now, though we cannot tell how his subjects generally regarded this paternal mode of showing an interest in their welfare, Yáu sent his surveyors, who first valued the lands, and assessed them after the most approved fashion. The advantages of this newly discovered feature in government were too great to be soon forgotten; and Yu the successor of Shun, perfected the plan by drawing a map, and distributing the tolls and imposts, ordering that each district should be made to give of its abundance, and furnish its quota in kind. This done, and the plan perfected, the whole was embodied in a set of statistics, and a copy engraven on brazen tripods, with the maps of the empire. This happened shortly after the time of Abraham, when Egypt only could show similar monuments of skill and civilization. It was soon ascertained that these tripods were extremely valuable to the ruler, and hence their possession was made to constitute the validity of the holder's claim to the revenues, and made him in fact sovereign lord of China. By an unfortunate accident—perhaps it was a dispute regarding their possession—they

were lost; but the science of statistics, thus introduced to the notice of princes, was never neglected, but on the contrary extended, so that at the commencement of our era, large works had been compiled upon the subject. Pursuing the same road, Chinese statesmen in every age have endeavored to add to the elucidation of this invaluable art, and during the Ming dynasty an immense work was collected, which cost the doctors of the Hânlin college from twenty to thirty years' labor. The Mantchous took the hint, and the present collection is the result of their endeavors. It has gone through many editions and abridgments, and constitutes the vade mecum of civilians, containing in fact everything worth knowing about the government. Collateral with this performance, are the laws concerning each department of state, containing the edicts which have from time to time been promulgated by the Mantchou princes. The Hwui Tien is usually bound up in about 48 volumes, so many that even the most arduous lawyers would never think of perusing the whole, for fear of losing themselves and their recollections in this labyrinth of statutes.

We must, however, here give the Chinese government its due meed of praise for minutely regulating everything, as the present volumes sufficiently prove. We can say very little in favor of the style; it is dry, concise and uninteresting, stamped with the peculiarities of Chinese courtiers and pedantic scholars. A foreigner will meet with many obscure passages, because he is unacquainted with the localities and institutions, and will be obliged sometimes to guess the meaning.

Chinese books are always remarkable for their prefaces, and we have one at the commencement of this work, magniloquent and expressive, containing the grand ideas that took rise in the imperial breast. And it is indeed no trifle to describe so great an empire in all its parts and relations, to enumerate the offices, departments, institutions, and regulations, which constitute the stupendous whole. In order to give a general account of this work, we shall go through the parts seriatim, making a few remarks upon each.

Vol. I. The preface referred to contains little worthy of remark, except a short account of the compilation of the work, and the manner in which the different emperors commenced it. Then follows a long description of the means by which this book was manufactured, and what were the alterations it underwent. After this there is an edifying announcement addressed to the great emperor, and signed by several hundred functionaries in all departments, informing him

that the work has been carefully revised, and is now ready. This dedication, as we almost might call it, has so much of classical lore in it, that we recommend its perusal to every admirer of antiquity. Surely if errors crept into the work, the many lynx eyes that had the correction, will deserve little credit. At the end we find an index of the contents of 80 chapters, into which the work is divided.

Vol. II. The first mentioned of all institutions, is the Office of the Imperial Kindred, 宗人府 *Tsungjin fú*, an institution that on account of the numerous progeny of the imperial house has become of great utility to the state. Whatever may be the control exercised by the members, this Office has always so cleverly managed matters, that there has not yet occurred a single insurrection, in which a prince of the blood was engaged. On the other hand they keep the majority of the imperial stock in such a penurious condition, that many work as coolies, or hire themselves as servants. To us this must appear incredible, but it is the policy of the court to lower the mass of princes to a level with the people, in order to prevent their gaining any influence upon the public mind. Many an imperial relation receives about three taels per month, and if he has a large family, he may starve on this miserable stipend, if his pride prevents him working for his livelihood. Notwithstanding the severe prohibitions, the poor children of princes often remove from Peking, and try to make their fortune elsewhere.

Besides controlling, this office keeps an accurate register of births, marriages, and deaths in the imperial family, choosing names for them, and never forgetting to add characters like *perpetual*, *everlasting*, the use of which is prohibited to the people, to the patronymic designation. It divides the whole clan into near and distant relatives, the former wearing as a distinguishing badge a yellow, the latter a red, girdle; while those that have been disgraced are condemned to a nankeen colored one. Their titles of nobility are twelve, beginning with the Hotsien tsinwáng (king in their own right), and ending with Fung'an tsiángkiun, or generals by courtesy. Those that have no title, receive the nominal degree of an officer of the fourth rank. With every generation, the possessors of these honors descend one step, the right of primogeniture is duly observed, and the younger children either receive inferior rank or mingle with the people. The higher princesses have two different ranks, the lower five; or their marriage their titles are merged in those of the husband. If the chosen partner is a plebeian, he takes precedence according to the rank of his spouse. Besides the hereditary nobility there are

those that receive titles by favor from the monarch, others for services, and a third order for having passed the examinations creditably.

The higher ranks have their respective establishments with a body-guard, and all the pageantry of royalty in miniature. The duties devolving upon them are their appearance at court whenever required, the performance of sacrifices on solemn occasions, and the guard at the imperial tombs; and with such honorable occupations they usually find little leisure to engage in intrigues. They and their retainers are armed, and at certain seasons a regular review is held, to ascertain whether they are ready for immediate service. They are under strict surveillance, have their own schools, and criminals among them are more severely punished than common Chinese. Their moral conduct is however excessively depraved, and the imperial kinsman exposes their misdeeds to the whole nation. They are seldom employed in the provinces, and those who are sent are usually the intimate friends and devoted adherents of the emperor.

The *Nui Kó* 內閣 or Cabinet deliberates about the government of the empire, holds the balances of government, in order to assist the sovereign in the transaction of business. It is the duty of its members to be present at sacrifices, and circulate the commands of the emperor. They officiate on every solemn occasion, and all state papers, including the reports from the provinces, with the imperial reply, pass through their hands. Most of the members of the Cabinet, six in all, are grayheaded statesmen, who have passed through all vicissitudes of favor and disgrace, distanced all their competitors, and at last risen to a seat at the council-board of the empire.

Vol III. A more powerful tribunal is the *Kiun Ki chú* 軍機處 or Privy Council, whose members are chosen for the occasion by the sovereign himself, from amongst his own friends or the higher officers of the various Boards and the Cabinet. Every important business, requiring dispatch and energy, is transacted by this committee. They hold their sittings within the Lungtsung gate, every day from three to five o'clock p. m., and as soon as they have finished the business, they communicate the fact to a chamberlain, who having received the emperor's orders, dismisses them. On appearing before the monarch, when he holds a council of state, he allows them to spread a mat on upon floor and to sit down. They dispatch important papers, as may be required, by couriers through the

Board of War at the rate of 400 or 600 *li* a day. They keep all the maps of the dependencies and countries inhabited by barbarians, have the appointment and removal of the Mantchou and Chinese residents, in Tibet, Turkestan, and other places, and it is their duty too, to provide them with medicine, according to existing regulations! Other duties devolving upon them are, to select the presents for tribute-bearers, especially those of Mongolia and Tibet, regulate the examinations at the court, translate documents into and from foreign languages, and many other functions too numerous to be enumerated.

The *Li Pú* 吏部, or Board of Civil Office, assists his majesty in making the proper arrangements about rank, examination, promotion and degradation of officers, confers ranks of nobility and titles, and rewards, and in fact manages much of the machinery of the government. The members of this Board present officers at court, and dismiss them to their appointments. There are, in the gift of this Board, subject to his majesty's approval, the office of eight governors, eighteen lieut.-governors, nineteen treasurers, eighteen provincial judges, eighty-two salt inspectors, eighty-two *chifú* or prefects of departments, twenty-two sub-prefects of *ting* departments, sixty-seven prefects of independent *chau* districts, forty-seven sub-prefects of subordinate *ting* departments, and thirty-one assistants to these latter, 147 prefects of subordinate *chau* districts, 1393 *chihien*, or district magistrates, with a great number of inferior civilians.

Vol. IV. This contains an account of all the different officers charged with public instruction, and be it remarked to the honor of the Chinese, that this Board of Education, as it may be called, contains more functionaries than any other: including all the grades of literary officers under its control, there are 12,996; and in this number, 3931 are public teachers intrusted with the management of the examinations. In the Grain department, there is one governor, and twelve inspectors. In the Salt office, eight superintendents, five assistants, thirteen inspectors, and other minor offices; in the Board of Inland Navigation there are three governors, fourteen managers, thirty-four deputies, and some other officers who bear military rank, and are intrusted with the preservation of dykes and the protection of the river navigation.

Vol. V. All the ranks of civil office in China are eighteen in number, and the distinguishing badge of their respective grades is a knob upon the cap of different colors and substance. The crown alone promotes to office, and every officer of a certain grade is obliged

to proceed to the capital there to be invested with his dignity. This arrangement keeps all alive to the imperial favor, and strengthens them in their loyalty. The higher officers in the provinces have, however, the privilege of recommending and appointing proper persons, to fill vacant offices, subject to the emperor's approval. Certain offices require a person of a certain rank to hold them, whilst other offices receive importance from the personage that fills them. The rules of promotion are intricate, and to cut the gordian knot, the court advances its favorites at pleasure. The soldiers of the imperial body-guard are in the most favorable position for promotion, and the first class amongst them claims by right precedence with the fourth rank of civilians.

Vol. VI. This volume expatiates upon the mode of choice, and the various ways of promoting officers; this is the business of the first chamber of the Board of Civil Office. The second chamber (Káukung tsing-lísz') is occupied with the examination of the merits and demerits of public servants. The punishments are loss of pay, of rank, temporary degradation, and dismissal. The rewards are entering their names, raising them some steps, and promoting them. The Chamber of Records (Kihion tsing-lísz') keeps an accurate account of all officers. The Chamber of Patents (Yenfung tsing-lísz') is intrusted with the management of conferring titles of nobility, and investigating the merits and demerits of the inferior privileged classes. The hereditary nobility is divided into nine classes, and these again into twenty-seven subdivisions. Posthumous honors are likewise conferred, which hold good in hades, and what is more to the purpose, usually benefit the descendants of the deceased.

Vol. VII. The Board of Revenue, 戶部 *Hú Pú*, is charged with the finances of the country, the payment of salaries, the management of the granaries, and the transportation of grain. This volume contains the various districts in the empire and their situation, with a nomenclature of the principal rivers and mountains.

Vol. VIII. Contains the censuses, with the situation of the provinces, according to the degrees of latitude and longitude, calculated by the Jesuits. The arable area of the empire is 7,915,251 *king* 16 *mau*, and divided into the soldiers' acres, those belonging to the colleges, and the people's fields. The land tax is levied according to the assessment made by officers from this Board.

Vol. IX. The expenditures of the state are arranged under 12 heads, viz. for sacrifices, for popular festivals, allowance for officers, for their servants, for the examinations, soldiers' batta, stipends for

couriers, charities, for inland navigation, sundries, manufactures, and for salaries. Each province has its own treasury, but all the respective officers are answerable to the Board of Revenue, and the sums of money to be transmitted to the court are distinctly defined.

Vol. X. This volume is filled with a detail of the income and expenditure of some particular branches, the various mines in the empire, and the coining of cash.

Vol. XI. Speaks of the transportation of grain, the construction of the boats, and the excise or transit duty levied on merchandise throughout the empire.

Vol. XII. Describes the manner in which disputes respecting the pay of the soldiers of the eight Mantchou banners and other military corps are settled, and how the commissariat is to be supplied, the money and provisions to be received, in what way the sums arising from the sale of offices and nominal rank are to be applied, and the supplies issued for the officers within the precincts of the palace. We are then informed how the articles received at the treasury, stores and granaries, ought to be examined, and carefully overhauled,—and considering the roguishness of the Chinese, the care bestowed in patient investigation can never be too great. The remaining part is taken up with a variety of matters respecting the granaries at the capital, the issues of grain, the various articles that must be furnished from the provinces as tribute, &c., &c.

Vol. XIII. The Board of Rites, 禮部 *Lí Pú*, is a very important part of the machinery of this government, but its details are unimportant except as illustrating the hold that etiquette has upon the people. It is very apparent, that great stress is laid upon its functions, and that this tribunal is one of the strong holds of despotism. This whole volume is taken up with a minute detail of the congratulations proper upon new-years day, the ceremonies attending the coronation of the monarch, and other state solemnities, which it is impossible and indeed quite needless to remark upon, or attempt to describe in the limits we have here prescribed to ourselves.

Vol. XIV. Is wholly taken up with the detail of the robes of state worn by the court, and the ceremony necessary when officers of state visit each other, which is indeed important to a courtier in the precincts of the palace, but not at all edifying to us *wái yáng*, i. e. outside mer[men], as *Ílípú* calls foreigners.

Vol. XV. Gives a succinct account of the schools and colleges through the empire, and the manner in which the examinations are

held. The whole is an interesting treatise, and develops the Chinese system of literature and its study to advantage. This subject is however too extensive to be more than hinted at in this synopsis.

Vol. XVI. Enters more into detail of the literary examinations, and the degrees of the graduates, giving an ample account how the candidates for office ought to be employed. The last part treats upon the seals, which are used by the various departments under the control of the Board of Rites.

Vol. XVII. Gives a minute account of the temples and altars erected in honor of the various deities and saints, who are worshipped by government, and describes the ceremonies and sacrifices, that take place on saint days, festivals, and other grand occasions, as the march of an army, the eclipse of the sun and moon, &c.

Vol. XVIII. This is a manual for the harem, regulating the dress and the etiquette to be observed by the ladies at the court, detailing the manner in which they ought to mourn, and behave at solemnities. Scarcely any body, we presume, except those whom it directly concerns, would take the trouble of perusing this volume.

Vol. XIX. This book begins with the regulations respecting the presents, which ought to be given to tribute-bearers. There is also a short account of the situation of the kingdoms that have brought tribute to China. There are also laws about the treatment of ambassadors, or rather tribute-bearers, which savor of great compassion and generosity to far-traveled strangers. Amongst other things there is a statute ordering sacrifices to be made to the respective gods, or patron deities of these nations. After this follows a description of the imperial banquets, both for the living and the dead.

Vol. XX. Treats entirely on music, and prescribes the airs that are to be played on different occasions. It is full of information upon this subject, but the contents are almost unintelligible to an uninitiated foreigner on account of the technical terms.

Vol. XXI. Contains an account of the constitution of the *Ping Pú* 兵部 or Board of War: in the first part it treats upon the reviews, and in the second gives the number of all officers and garrisons throughout the empire. This is an interesting account, inasmuch as the proper army is more formidable in numbers, than the fierce legions of Russia, but there ends their superiority: their fights are, like their numbers, all on paper.

Vol. XXII. Continues the subject, includes the navy both on the high seas and the rivers, with the transport service, and then gives an account of the Tartar garrisons throughout the provinces.

Vol. XXIII. Details the ranks of military officers, which are eighteen. The Board of War regulates the promotions, which are awarded of course to skill and bravery, and not at all from favoritism. There are, however, in the Chinese army many officers that have risen from the ranks.

Vol. XXIV. Contains the martial law of rewards and punishments. The latter are very severe, but the former are equally great. To the brave the road of promotion and nobility are open, and those that die on the field of battle, receive the highest titles in hades, whilst their children are richly provided for and favored to obtain the speediest promotion, both amongst the civilians as well as military. At the end of this volume are the maritime regulations, directing the cruises of the imperial fleet, to prevent the intercourse of barbarians with the islanders.

Vol. XXV. Treats of the cavalry and posts—a curious juxtaposition. But inasmuch as the foot soldiers are an armed police, so are the cavalry mere couriers for carrying dispatches. There are a good many regulations about horses and their riders, but here as elsewhere, the efficiency of such a department depends wholly upon the pay given to the couriers. So far as we can learn, dispatches reach his majesty with a good deal of speed and regularity.

Vol. XXVI. Details the divisions of the van, rear, and centre of the army, its battalions and companies; describes the military examinations, either in presence of the sovereign or before experienced officers, and gives a general view of the internal organization of an army.

Vol. XXVII. Presents an account of the 刑陪 *Hing Pú*, or Board of Punishments. The first portion of it details the several modes of punishment according to ancient laws, and then subdivides the existing code, reducing all the statutes it contains to matters concerning the six Boards. We find here a report of proceedings in peculiar cases, such as harboring stolen goods, commencing lawsuits, passing by decisions, &c.

Vol. XXVIII. Largely discusses the subject of prisons—the commutation of punishments, assizes, and various other important matters; it likewise furnishes an outline of the provincial courts, of which there are seventeen.

Vol. XXIX. Speaks of the functions of the 工部 *Kung Pú*, or Board of Public Works. The imperial tombs require the utmost care, and next to them the dykes and other works connected with

inland navigation. We have a full description of the imperial city, with all its outworks, temples, palaces, and altars, and the numerous establishments of the household, with a description of the materials required to erect such buildings. Public edifices in China are, however, compared with them in other countries, but not with the mass of other buildings, wretchedly put up, and sometimes afford but an inefficient shelter against the inclemency of weather.

Vol. XXX. Enforces the accurate manufacture of arms and gunpowder, orders the selection of pearls for the use of the emperor, expatiates upon the public works along rivers and canals, and again reverts to the manufacture of articles for the use of the court.

Vol. XXXI. Most amply describes the construction of the tombs for deceased emperors and other personages; which costs the state an immense sums. This volume also describes the public buildings, granaries, mint, the coinage, powder manufacture, &c., points out the places where the materials are to be obtained, and tediously delineates the form of sacrificial vessels, seals, &c., the preparation of which falls to this Board.

Vol. XXXII. Gives a description of the Colonial Office, 理藩院 *Lifân Yuen*, which is intrusted with the management of the Mongols, the government of Turkestan and Tibet, and is composed entirely of Mantchous and Mongols. It regulates the emoluments and nobility of the chiefs, appoints their audiences, and revises their punishments. This volumes gives a full list of the tribes in Inner Mongolia, Turfan and Koko-nor, their respective frontiers and princes, and settles the annual presents, which they are to receive on visiting the court, with their traveling expenses.

Vol. XXXIII. Speaks of Outer Mongolia, which is, in some measure independent. We have here the names of the hordes, some of which are very long, and their chiefs from the lowest to the ruling khans. Towards the frontiers of Russia, at Ouliasoutai, there are two residents appointed by the court who regulate the intercourse. The volume contains short notices of the trade between the two countries, but does not state the annual amount. It enumerates likewise the post establishment, and then proceeds to give an account of the spiritual reign of the Dalai Lama in Tibet, under the fostering care of the Chinese residents.

Vol. XXXIV. Gives a more minute description of the respective relationship of the Mongol princes, the presents they receive, and the tribute they pay; with an account of the nobility, revenue, and situation of Túrkestan.

Vol. XXXV. Comprises a description of the Censorate, 都察院 *Túcháh Yuen*, and its various functions in maintaining good order, and proving a terror to presuming officers: speaks of the Court of Requests, 通政司 *Tungching Sz'*, through which all important papers have to pass; then explains the nature of the Talishí, a court instituted for revising the judgment of other boards, and reëxamining sentences for capital crimes. An account of the Hanlin, or national college follows, in which all those who have attained high rank in passing the examinations, are assembled, and the *Chingsz' fú* a similar institution upon a similar scale. The members of these colleges write and correct documents, compile and publish books, and compose the history of the country.

Vol. XXXVI. This contains an account of the *Tácháng shí*, and *Tápuk shí* 太僕寺, two officers appointed to watch over the imperial stud, and direct all the pageantry which the Mantchous, when denizens of the wilderness displayed.

Vol. XXXVII. This volume presents us with a succinct account of the eating establishment and the management of the sacrifices, known under the name of 光祿寺 *Kwángluk shí*. There is moreover a particular account of the ceremonial, that takes place in Shuntien fú, the district in which Peking is situated, at the annual ploughing of the field, and at the examinations in the palace. Finally, there is the 鴻臚寺 *Hungliú shí* established in Moukden, in order to uphold the proper observance of rites, and to regulate the imperial banquets, whenever the emperor visits the palace.

Vol. XXXVIII. Comprises an account of the national school 國子監 *Kwóhtsz' kien*, in which the sons of meritorious officers are supported, and opportunity offered them to advance their interest. The second institution is the *Kin Tien Kien* 欽天監, or Astronomical Board, the duty of which is to foretell coming events, announce lucky hours, and make such calculations as will enable the members to compose a correct national calendar.

Vol. XXXIX. This volume may be regarded as a very good Chinese treatise on astronomy. It explains the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the calculations that have been made to settle the times, months, seasons, and years.

Vol. XL. Part of this volume is also taken up with the business of the astronomers, and then dwells amply upon the *Tái I Yuen* 太醫院, or Medical College, and its various functions.

Vol. XLI. This book gives us a view of the Imperial Body-guard, *Shí-wei* 侍衛, that surrounds the sovereign continually, and explains the services which they perform. There is also a small office attached to the body-guard under the name of *Tsausz' chú*, where reports, addresses and congratulations for the imperial family are received and forwarded. The *Liuen-i wei* 變儀衛, is a traveling establishment, including many couches, palankeens, screens, trains, &c.

Vol. XLII. Gives a full account of the eight standards, the bulwarks of Mantchou power, of their quarters, their commanders, their fields, houses and domestic circumstances, the presents made at their births, marriages and burials, their promotion and titles, with a number of other matters.

Vol. XLIII. Details their duties and reviews, and refers to their division into three brigades, with the various accoutrements, and their duty when in active service. The whole breathes throughout a strong anxiety for the preservation of this corps, on which the imperial power depends.

Vol. XLIV. Dwells upon the artillery, batteries, mortars, grenades, and other missiles of destruction. It also contains an account of the *Nuiwú Fú* 內務府, or the household establishment, which is on the largest scale. We find here a detail of the sacrifices, at which the emperor assists in person, and a list of the officers, with the regulation for their choice and promotion.

Vol. XLV. Continues the same subject, containing an inventory of the stores and valuable things in the imperial treasury, than which there can be nothing more rich and profuse, what are the workmen employed to administer to the imperial pleasure. It gives us an insight of the retinue appointed in all the various palaces, and the customary offerings and rites, which both males and females perform.

Vol. XLVI. Is more explicit about the harem, the marriage of the emperor and of the princesses, their dowry and duties, with many more important matters, which ladies ought to know. It also refers to the outer establishments, such as large farms belonging to the court, stores of all kind of provisions, of materials for building, of hosts of craftsmen ever ready to execute the imperial behests in every particular. It is in fact an institution very perfect and excellent in its kind and furnishes all the conveniences of life, with a good many disagreeables ones. There is likewise a whole host of

eunuchs, each having his respective rank. The discipline kept up is of the severest description, and the laws for their control are almost intolerable.

Vol. XLVII. Points out the regulations respecting the administering of punishment, the guards at each gate, the various buildings and their uses, the eating establishments, and the stables full of camels and horses both at Peking, the palaces outside, and Moukden.

Vol. XLVIII. Enumerates all the pleasure gardens in and out of Peking, and their particular uses, with the ceremonies that take place therein. After this we have an account of his majesty's eating establishment. There ought to be placed before the emperor every day twenty-two catties of meat in a bason, five catties boiled in soup, hog's lard one catty, two sheep, two fowls, and two ducks, milk of sixty cows, one catty of butter, and seventy-five parcels of tea;—this is the daily allowance of the monarch. According to the account, her majesty receives only sixteen catties of meat in platters, and ten catties boiled with vegetables, one fowl and one duck; she has besides the milk from twenty-five cows, with twelve pitchers of fountain water, and ten parcels of tea. The other ladies and maids receive in proportion to their rank, but all without exception obtain most substantial fare. The regulations extend even to the kitchen utensils, and there must be the full number and no more. Lamas are appointed to read prayers, they being the chaplains of the court.

We have now taken a general view of the whole work; to have entered into particulars, would, as the phrase is, (here without metaphor) fill volumes. We have already, in former volumes of the Repository, detailed much of the information contained in the Hwui Tien, and perhaps shall be able still to add to the information on these heads.

ART. II. *Hün Ping Yáu-yen, or Important Instructions to soldiers. By Yü, a commander-in-chief of H. I. M.'s military forces, &c., &c. Translated by W. D.*

[Besides thanking W. D. for his translation of these "Important Instructions," we will take occasion here to draw attention to the conduct of foreign soldiers. When their own armies are on the march through the provinces, the Chinese dread their approach as they would that of hungry

tigers. Of the British, they had formed a different opinion, and previously to the affair on the heights of Canton, the mass of *the people* believed they had nothing to fear from British soldiers. This fact is noticed in the letter of Wáng Tinglán, published in our last volume. He says, "It was not till they began rambling about through the neighboring villages, plundering the people, and doing violence * * * *," that they found out the true character of the foreigners; previously, "multitudes of the people encouraged and supported them, * * * * anxious only that the foreigners should be victorious." Base as the Chinese are—and they are very base in morals—the retired apartments of either their living or their dead, are not to be rudely entered with impunity. By disturbing the ashes of the dead, certain persons, who were not camp-followers, became so obnoxious to the Chinese people that nothing but their blood could atone for their guilt. They were doubtless unconscious of the mischief they were doing; but their conduct, and that of those who were doing violence as they rambled from house to house through the villages, with some similar proceedings of a more recent date, have been the principal causes, we believe, of nearly all the popular hostility, which has since appeared in Canton, and which rose to such a high pitch on the 7th of last December. The admonition derived from the misconduct of native soldiers, in 1832, ought to be heeded by others besides the Chinese. Some particulars of that misconduct may be found in our second volume, in the notices of the rebellion on Formosa. Solitary instances of bad conduct are magnified; and little acts of rudeness do great mischief. The Chinese people are not to be ill-treated, nor beaten with impunity under British rule, without judge or jury. And in times of peace—however great may be the emergency—we question the expediency of pressing either coolies or seamen. The detention of a few poor junks at Hongkong in 1841, did the settlement no small injury. Let the Chinese have the full benefit of British law, and depend on it they will prove themselves to be good and industrious subjects. To bring them into any service is easy; but to force them is a hard matter. They say, "a child may lead a horse to the water, but ten men cannot make him drink."

The writer of the following instructions is none other, we believe, than the veteran Yü Páyun of Chekiáng.]

EVERY man derives his nature from heaven, and from infancy to manhood none are destitute of virtue. The virtuous cherish it in their hearts, while the exercise of it towards a prince is called loyalty, and towards a parent filial piety. That you should while at home exercise reverence towards your parents, and fraternal affection towards your brethren, you very well know. The Sacred Edict has widely promulgated and reiterated in your hearing that scholars and husbandmen, mechanics and tradesmen, by attending to the appropriate duties of their calling, will secure a reputation, and surely reap their reward.

The favors we receive from others ought never to be forgotten. Here allow me to introduce a similitude. Suppose you were on a long journey and your pocket money were expended, and you found yourself destitute, far from home, without friends and perishing from want. Then suppose a man should give you a few hundred cash to preserve your life. Should you ever afterward see this man, ought

you to make any expression of gratitude for his mercy! And, if you made no returns for his kindness, would you not justly be considered a forgetful and an ungrateful creature, and thus exhibit no goodness of heart? It is a common saying, If we receive from others a favor, like a drop of water, the return should be like an ever flowing fountain.

Now you, soldiers, have received favors from your sovereign which it is extremely difficult for you ever to repay. It is becoming you, as you regularly enter the cantonment to receive your rations and monthly pay, to remember that all you have for the support of your lives, the nourishment of your family, and the offerings to your ancestors, is the result of your sovereign's compassion, whose mercy is higher than the heavens and extensive as the earth; therefore *loyalty* is a sentiment that should be engraven on your hearts. As you receive liberally of the favors of your sovereign, it is becoming you, by a careful and diligent attention to your appropriate duties, to promote the peace of the land, by exterminating thieves and robbers, and avoid disturbing or distressing the people. Thus you may respond to the distinguished favors of your sovereign and yourselves, advance in the road of promotion, from the infantry to the cavalry, and then to official stations, with increasing honors and emolument. This is in time of peace; but should there be a national disturbance, and you are sent out in regular file, and on seeing the foe advance bravely before him and slay the enemy, you thus repay the kindness of your sovereign. But if on seeing the enemy you cherish unworthy fears and do not advance, you prove yourself ungrateful and unworthy creatures, and of the same class with pirates, and all men will be justified in slaying you.

You may consider that from ancient times till now, the wise and the brave have been prospered and honored, and for this reason, that with a true heart they destroyed the enemy. But those who fear to die cannot thus avoid death; suppose they shut themselves up within their own doors and die of disease; are they not then dead? But if you would not deservè death, take your sword and rush amidst a thousand or ten thousand men, brandishing your weapon and speeding your horse, and you cannot die. A discharge of your appropriate duties and the subjugation of the enemy, all depends upon your loyalty and bravery, and in this way alone you can obey the laws and preserve your lives.

In time of peace, while remaining in your cantonments, it is expected that you be quietly employed in your customary duties, not

quarreling with each other; and when you go out, whether it be for taking thieves, or for war, as you meet the people you should remember that your food and salary is the result of their labor. Therefore, carefully endeavor to protect them. Do not frighten and annoy them, but when you see among them old persons regard them as you would your own father or mother; and when you see young persons, treat them as you would a brother or sister. Do not think, because you spend your strength in the service of your emperor, that you have a right to defraud the people. When going abroad do not compel the coolies to bear your burdens, without a suitable compensation; and as you pass along the road, do not rob the gardens of their vegetables and fruits. Do not passionately abuse the people; and, relying on your numbers, insult the defenseless. Should all respond to the voice of one man, and several tens of you unite in beating one man, and if perchance he is killed, do not think that you will pass undetected; your fellow-soldiers, lest they themselves should be implicated, will make known who was the mover of the disturbance; and when this is known by the people, they will represent the case to the proper authority, who will institute an investigation; and the corroborating testimony of soldiers and people will so clearly establish your guilt, that even your friends and relations will not dare deny it. Such will then be judged according to law and beheaded, and your head suspended by the wayside to the gaze of the multitude. These things you all understand.

You remember that during the revolt of Formosa in the 12th year [of H. I. M.'s reign, A. D. 1832], the soldiers from Chekiáng, Honán and Sz'chuen, refused to pay the coolies for bearing their burdens, and that a dispute arose and life was lost; also, that children were kidnapped, and the office of the salt-merchant was plundered: when these things were beyond all endurance, they were represented to the high provincial officers, who reported it to his majesty, and an imperial edict was issued; and, after the necessary investigation, the offenders were delivered down to be punished according to the law. These things are for your admonition. Therefore do not trust in your numbers, or the fallacious hope of escape, for your commanding officer will surely understand and make known your conduct; also your comrades, for fear of being themselves implicated, will disclose the matter, and you cannot escape punishment. From ancient times till now the laws concerning soldiers have been very rigid. On a former occasion a soldier stole a man's vegetables, and he was put to death for it.

Now you think that a vegetable is worth but a few cash; why need a man fear to take it? Man is prone to imitate bad example; and if he can take a vegetable, he will take something else; and soon it will become habitual, and the people of the country will cease to fear thieves and pirates, from their greater dread of the soldiers. Thus the anger of the people would lead them to call upon the gods for vengeance, and you will incur their wrath, instead of securing their aid, in time of battle. Think you, when engaged in battle, should one man draw back, would not all follow his example and flee, and the foe pursue after them to the destruction of all? The laws concerning soldiers are extremely severe. The good man constantly observes the customs, and dares not contend with his associates. He regards his own life as precious, and trembles lest by quarreling with another he should accidentally kill him, when he would pay for it by the loss of his own life. If he escape death, he is banished, and thus precluded for ever from all honor and profit.

Anciently there was a man by the name of Hán Sin, who compelled a thief to pass between his legs: still he dare not wrangle; according to the saying, "The brave act like tigers, and not like mice."

If for a few years there should be peace, and instead of going to war you all remain at home, as good men I will teach you what to do; viz., practice yourselves in your duties that you may be able to protect yourselves and your families, thus exhibiting truth and righteousness. Everything in heaven and earth is comprehended in these two terms, *truth* and *righteousness*. They are to men what the root is to the tree. Where then is truth? To speak a work to-day, and follow it ever afterwards;—not pointing to the east, then going to the west;—not saying that you have what you have not;—not changing to suit your own convenience;—if you speak and act thus, all men will believe you. This is what is called *truth*. What is righteousness? For each to attend to his business and practice himself in his appropriate duties;—regarding his officers as he regards his parents, and his comrades as his brethren, avoiding ingratitude and a violation of the laws;—this is what is called *righteousness*. If a man have no truth, but is deceitful and false, then there is nothing too bad for him to do, and even his father and mother, and wife and children will see that he is a bad man. An unrighteous man in the twinkling of an eye becomes ungrateful. Therefore truth and righteousness are of the first importance.

Again it is easy to move the mind of the ignorant. This you will

understand by observing a play. Suppose the actor, in alluding to the ancients, should exhibit loyalty and filial piety. The audience looking at the faithful minister or dutiful child, exposed to ten thousand ills, still maintaining his integrity, and in every temptation to impropriety and unrighteousness, sternly adheres to truth and uprightness. Therefore the gods of heaven and earth will protect him in the field of battle, and crown him with laurels of victory, bless him with a blooming wife and honorable children, and perpetuate his name to a thousand generations. But how often is it that stupid men frequent the plays, desiring only to witness impure and incorrect exhibitions, and look upon scenes calculated to foster a contentious spirit. You may know from the expression of their countenances that such, if they are not already adepts in the practice of vice, will soon learn to be, for such things are very shallow and easily learned.

Here allow me to introduce the case of Sung Kiáng, a famous robber, whose name is recorded in the *Shui Hũ*, and history informs us that he was at the head of thirty-six giant-like insurgents. General Cháng Suyé of Hwuiháí, at one time called out his men to exterminate them, but they surrendered and swore allegiance to their sovereign. Sung Kiáng lived about the middle of the Sung dynasty; he was a man of superior natural talents, and at length became a faithful subject, and a queller of rebellion, and promoter of peace within the four seas (China), and was praised by succeeding generations. Still, though he became a faithful subject and a distinguished patriot by all his good deeds, he could not erase from history the record that he was once a robber. Moreover, the works of fiction have misrepresented the number of his colleagues, and endeavored to make it appear that he acted not for gain, but for honor; thus tempting the age, blinding the eyes of the people, and injuring the hearts of men in no small degree. In the same way, novels have so represented the character of the robbers of Wá Káng, that indiscriminating minds are led to admire their valor, not thinking that they were without prince or father, and that they thus treated with contempt their own body and their own parents; not thinking that true courage consists in speaking with propriety and acting righteously, in not obscuring the laws of heaven, or throwing away conscience, even if it should be at the hazard of life.

The fact is, you cannot rely on what novels say, for Sung Kiáng was no better than Tái Wú and Máuting (notorious robbers). You know that in secret societies, where the members are sworn to pro-

tect each other, the greater guilt rests on the headman, and his guilt is increased in proportion to the increase of the numbers under him. For such proceedings they surely will be apprehended and punished, when repentance will be unavailing.

Therefore you, soldiers, ought carefully and unceasingly to follow truth and righteousness, filial piety and loyalty. For if you carefully practice your own tactics, and when at home respect your parents, love your brethren, and attend to your own business; and when sent for the apprehension of pirates, you prove faithful to your trust; in time of war not oppressing the people, and mutually admonishing each other to walk in the path of virtue; and if you bravely contend for your country's weal, you will not only be greatly beloved by your friends and relations, but also by the rulers of the land, and the gods will secretly protect you wherever you go. But if you do not carefully practice your tactics, and attend to your own business; when sent after robbers, if you prove unfaithful; when sent to war, if you do not face the foe—such conduct cannot be endured by the justice of the laws, or the mercy of the gods.

Finally, strive to familiarize yourself with your own business, and mutually instruct and assist each other. In giving these instructions, your general has not employed a mysterious style and unintelligible terms, but simple and everyday language, so plain that it may be easily understood, even by those who cannot read. Now if these principles of your nature (truth and righteousness) be established, you may travel to the ends of the earth without danger of harm, and is it not a matter to be desired that officers and soldiers, princes and people should dwell together in peace and happiness?

ART. III. *Portrait of the emperor Ku Káusin, classed among the five emperors of China.*

BEFORE giving the few particulars, which the Chinese historians have recorded concerning this man, it is necessary to recapitulate far enough to correct the first paragraph of article fifth, of the number for November last. Fuhí, Shinnung, Hwángtí, Yáu, and Shun, are generally admitted, by the Chinese, to be the personages who are properly styled the *Wú ti*, or Five emperors: at the same time,



however, they admit into the list three other names—placing them before Yáu, and after Hwángtí. These three are Shánhau, Chuenhiu, and Ku, or 嚳高辛 *Ku Káusin*. Notices of Shánhau and Chuenhiu have already been given, and we proceed now to speak of Ku Káusin.

This monarch, the Chinese tell us, ruled by the power of wood; and black was his favorite color. His family name was 姬 Kí; and his proper or personal name was 契 Tsin. Sháuhau 少昊 was his grandsire, and his sire Kiáuki. He was born with divine intelligence. At the early age of fifteen, he began to assist the emperor, and was by patent installed in office; and when thirty he be-

came monarch, laid the foundations of his empire in Sin; and hence he was styled 高辛 *Káusin*. He built his capital in 亳 *Pòh*, now the district of 偃師 *Yensz'* in the department of Hónán, in the province of that name. He ordered his minister 咸黑 *Hánme* to frame and regulate music, both instrumental and vocal; and, 名曰六英 *ming yue Lu Ying*, he named or designated "Six Heroics:" 言天地四時之英華也, *yen tien ti sz' shì chì Ying Hwá yé*, "setting forth or celebrating the Ying and the Hwá of heaven, earth, spring, summer, autumn, and winter." After a reign of 70 years, this illustrious monarch died in the hundredth year of his age. Both he and his imperial consort, 禮祀上帝 *Yin sz' Sháng ti* offered adoration and sacrifices to the Most High.

Concerning this music, and this divine service, our author's meaning is not very clear to us. By the by, we may observe here that some have considered this union of *Ying* and *Hwá*, as remarkable, *Ying* being used to denote the English and what pertains to them, and *Hwá* the Chinese and what is their's: the first word denotes what is excellent, noble, or 'heroic' as Carlyle might say; the second is used to denote what is elegant, refined, polite: consequently, when united, the *Ying-Hwá* must denote all that is splendid and glorious, bright and illustrious, pure, refined, and excellent, in heaven and in earth, and during all seasons. So much for the *Ying* and the *Hwá*!

We see no reason to doubt that the progenitors of the black-haired race did worship Jehovah, the Most High; and from their fathers they may have received, by tradition, much correct knowledge concerning the true God. 'To offer pure intentions' is called 禋 *yen*; 祀 *sz'* is to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits, the doing of which, some one says, is *like* seeing, or having intercourse with, those who are in the invisible world. Thus it appears—so far as we may trust in the history and tradition of the Chinese—that this ancient monarch and his house worshiped Jehovah, and paid divine adoration to the only living and true God,—the emperor and the empress, in their high stations, being examples to the people, their children, teaching them how and whom they ought to worship.

ART. IV. *Loss of the transport Indian Oak, captain Grainger, on Lewchew, Aug. 14th, 1840.*

THE loss of the transport *Indian Oak* is mentioned on page 516 of vol. X., but as the treatment of her crew was extraordinary in the annals of shipwreck on the coasts of uncivilized countries for its kindness, we have condensed from the *Nautical Magazine* for 1841, the account given by J. J. B. Bowman, agent for transports, who was on board the vessel.

The *Indian Oak*, captain Grainger, sailed from T'inghái, August 10th, 1840, in company with four other vessels, from whom she parted company before night. The three next days, she experienced heavy weather from the north and northwest, and the slack state of the rigging, added to the turbulent sea, caused the ship to labor very much. She also met on this eastern skirt of the Yellow sea the same strong current from the east running out of the Pacific along the south of Japan, which the Morrison experienced in 1837; (see vol. VI., p. 364.) being set westerly, notwithstanding the strong northwest wind, 23 miles in 24 hours. On Friday, the 14th, the entry in the journal is as follows:

“Strong gales, N.N.W., and frequent hard squalls with a heavy sea. 5h. 30m. more moderate; sea still running high, and the ship laboring very heavy; out third reef of main-topsail, and reef of the foresail. 10h. course per log, allowing one point lee way according to capt. Grainger's opinion, is S. 66° 30' E. 121 miles; lat. D.R. 25° 51' N., long. 127° 2' E. From my own observations and opinion, the ship has made no lee way, but rather from the heave of the sea headed her reckoning, and has made a course from noon of yesterday, E. 13° S., 130 miles, which puts us in lat. D.R. 26° 10' N.; from yesterday's chron. lon. 127° 20' E.; wind northwest and W.N.W.

“At the moment of working the above sights, Mr. Power, acting third officer, reported discolored water; hauled out S.S.W., and saw the land indistinctly about N. by W., with a line of breakers stretching north and south, close under our lee; at this time it was blowing hard with severe squalls and rain, the wind veering to the westward, the ship broke off to the eastward of south; the weather so thick the land was scarcely visible at three miles distant; saw breakers ahead, and land on the weather bow. Wore with the hope of clearing on the other tack. In the act of veering, the fore-topmast-staysail and fore-topsail blew out of the bolt rope. Finding we could not weather the coast on this tack, and an extensive reef of rocks stretching out from the island, on which there appeared no chance of saving the lives of the people, wore under the foresail and main-topsail, with the

hope of running into what appeared an opening in the land, very indistinctly seen; but the foresail unfortunately at this moment blew out of the bolt rope, and left us without hope; shortly after which the ship struck, and in a few minutes more took the ground and fell over on her broadside: to the best of my judgment this was about 11 A. M. Cut away the mainmast to ease the ship; at this time blowing very hard in severe gusts, W.S.W. to W.N.W., with rain, and so thick, that the land which was moderately high, and not more than two miles distant, was very indistinctly seen. The sea now made a clean breach over the ship: all hands collected in the cabin under the poop, and on the weather or starboard quarter, where I took up my station, the sea breaking over with great violence, and sending broken pieces of sheathing and copper over all. On the ship first taking the ground, lost our larboard-quarter boat, which was stove and washed on shore, (by which we observed the tide was falling;) there was no hope of saving our lives but by the wreck holding together, and getting a line on shore.

“About noon, William Hayburn, passenger seaman, made an attempt to carry the end of the deep sea lead-line on shore, but owing to the heavy surf, and the very strong drawback, he failed, and was with some difficulty hauled on board. Shortly after Mahomed Ally, lascar, made the attempt, and succeeded in getting on shore, but without the line. On the poor fellow getting a few yards above the surge, he fell down on the rocky ledge, apparently quite exhausted and much injured by the rocks. Men were now seen advancing towards the wreck, and to assist the man who had got on shore. Great numbers now came down and motioned us to land.

“12h. 30m. P. M. or half-past noon.—Cut away the mizzenmast to ease the poop, the ship completely over on her beam ends, and the sea making a clean breach fore and aft, and blowing a severe gale with heavy rain from W.S.W. About this time the ship broke her back and parted at the chest-tree, the fore part settling down into deeper water. An attempt was now made to launch the jolly-boat stowed on the launch, in doing which she was stove, and no part of her seen again; the end of the log-line was now made fast to a musket ramrod, and fired from a musket, but did not reach the shore. John Vincent, cook, now attempted to swim ashore with a line but failed, and was hauled on board as in the first attempt. A Lascar, named Inodee, now made the attempt and succeeded in carrying the end of the log-line on shore, by which the end of the deep sea-line was hauled on shore by the natives, but owing to the bight fouling the rocks, our intention of bending on a hawser was frustrated. Hatches, gratings, boats' oars were all tried to float a line on shore, and lastly a pig, but all failed. It was now about 3h. P. M., and the flood tide coming in all the natives with our two men left the reef, our only remaining hope being in the after-part of the ship holding together during the flood tide. The weather now became much worse, blowing and raining furiously from the W.S.W., dead on the shore. It was now next to impossible to hold on the quarter, where with several others I had continued to cling; we now retreated under the poop, which af-

forded us some shelter from the severity of the weather, as also from the risk of being injured by the pieces of sheathing and copper which were continually thrown by the sea over the after-part of the vessel.

“Our great fear now was, in the event of the gale continuing and our not succeeding in getting on shore before the next flood, the vessel would not hold together. A great and good God was most merciful. About 9*h.* the barometer began to rise and the weather to break,—this cheered our drooping hearts, and hope began to revive. To judge of our feelings at this time between hope and fear, none but those who have unfortunately been placed in similar situations can have any idea, and far more than my feeble pen can describe. I have omitted to state, that shortly after the ship took the ground, the rudder with part of the stern separated from the vessel, and the sea with great violence forced itself through the aperture into the lower and upper cabins.

“Between 11*h.* 30*m.* P. M. and midnight, judging it to be near low water, sounded on the lee side (both sea and wind having greatly abated); it was comparatively smooth under the lee of the wreck, where we found only five or six feet water. Piped the hands on shore, the wreck of the mizzenmast gaff and boom forming a raft, at the end of which the depth was little above a man’s waist, except in holes. On all the crew and passengers quitting the wreck and succeeding in getting on shore, captain Grainger with his officers and myself also quitted, and succeeded in reaching the rocky ledge in safety, with the exception of receiving a few cuts and bruises in getting over the rocks, and walking over the rocky ledge about a mile in the direction of some lights, on a sand bank about high water mark. We were met by the islanders, and greeted with great kindness and hospitality, most of us without shoes, hats, or jackets, and many all but naked. I had nothing but a pair of linen drawers, banian and shirt, wet and cold; one of the kind islanders noticing my situation, took off his cloak and put it over me. Here they presented us with hot tea, and rice made up in balls. I only regret my inability to do justice to those kind-hearted people. Greater kindness and hospitality could not be shown by any nation than was shown to us by them.

“After resting a short time on the beach, we were conducted about a mile higher up through paddy fields, to what appeared a guard or court house, being a comfortable wooden building with tiled roof, and divided into several apartments. Here we were all supplied with dry clothing, and regaled with a fresh supply of tea, rice, and fowls, and laid ourselves down to rest, after twelve hours drenching in the sea.

“*Saturday 15th, A.M.*—Wind moderating and the weather clearing up, found ourselves on the border of a large village called Pekoo. Several men, apparently of rank, paid us a visit, and after making inquiries as to the number of Europeans, Portuguese, and Lascars, our ship’s company consisted of, showing great civility and attention to our wants, sent rice, oil, and vegetables for the crew, and rice, fowls, eggs, &c., for the officers and Europeans. Found however we were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the house

and grounds. Our only means of communication being through the medium of the two Chinese carpenters, who spoke the Malay very indifferently, in which language I communicated, and the carpenters again by the Fukien dialect to the Lewchewans, four or five of whom spoke the latter. We however, found one Lewchew gentleman of some rank, and a very intelligent man, that spoke and understood a few words of English, which he said he had learned from captain Beechey, of H. M. S. Blossom, that had touched at the islands about fourteen years before on a visit. Having answered all their interrogations as to where we came from, and where we were bound, we were told not to fear, we should be sent to Singapore with all that we might save, and be supplied with provisions during our residence, and for the voyage, but that we could not be allowed to walk beyond the limits of our present abode. At low water it was intimated that all hands, with the exception of myself, might proceed to the wreck, to save what we could, and that every assistance would be given, which was done by their sending boats and men. We succeeded in saving from the wreck many articles of clothing, instruments, and stock. A request being made to furnish a correct list of each class of persons, and the quantity of provisions required at the same rate as allowed on board our own vessel, it was given accordingly, and I was informed that that quantity, or more if required, would be supplied daily. A number of men employed in bringing in materials for erecting two long ranges of buildings, one for the crew and the other for stores that might be saved, with all requisite out offices which were marked out.—Fine weather.

“*Sunday, 16th, A.M.*—Light westerly winds and fine weather.—Crew and officers with a large party of the islanders employed in saving articles of various descriptions from the wreck, there not being more than four or five feet water alongside the wreck at low water; succeeded in saving most of our wearing-apparel and furniture, some few articles of provisions, and beer, but all completely saturated with water. Had a conversation with some of the principal men on the subject of quitting the island. One proposition from the Lewchew people was to break up the ship, and to build a smaller one with the materials, offering to supply any other wood that might be required, and men to assist. On explaining the great length of time it would take to break up the ship, and the want of means to do so, as well as the unsuitableness of the old timber, it being full of bolt and nail holes, and being also without tools, a promise was given to send us in about a month to Singapore, in a Lewchew vessel.

“*Monday, 17th, A.M.*—Light westerly winds and fine weather, with a smooth sea. From fifteen to twenty canoes with a large party of the islanders, and our own people getting stores from the wreck: succeeded in recovering a number of articles. Nothing can exceed the honesty of these good and kind-hearted people; greater temptations could not be offered to any men; articles of gold, silver, clothing, wines, beer, and spirits strewed in every direction, but not one ever touched, or missing; the greatest anxiety and every means used to render our situation comfortable. Several of the crew

returned from the wreck drunk, and very mutinous. Several cases of sickness, principally bowel complaint, but none of a serious nature.

"*Tuesday, 18th, A. M.*—Throughout light winds, westerly during the day; latter part N.E.b.E., and calms with very fine weather and smooth water; winds from the westward during the day, and north-easterly at night. Several vessels, apparently fishing boats plying between the islands. Continued to experience the same kind treatment from these excellent and polite people. As yet have not seen arms of any kind amongst them: from eighty to one hundred men with ten to twenty canoes assisting our people in saving articles from the wreck. The meridian altitude was taken on board the wreck this day, but owing to the proximity of the land, do not consider it as correct; latitude deduced from it is $26^{\circ} 11' 34''$ N. The barracks for our people and stores being completed with all requisite out offices, sent the crew in, and the young men-passengers into the north end of the store range: also obtained permission to retain one wing of the court-house for the commander and officers' accommodation until another building could be erected. Got the starboard-quarter boat on shore only slightly damaged.

"*Wednesday, 19th, A. M.*—From 80 to 100 islanders, with ten to fifteen canoes employed with the crew at the wreck in saving sundry stores, as rope, blocks, kedge anchor, seven-inch hawser, two guns and carriages. Also succeeded in getting the launch out without injury. Our good friends commenced building a barrack for our accommodation, and sent persons to examine the wreck as to the practicability of breaking her up. This day came to the determination to fit out the launch, and to send Mr. Field, chief officer, with ten men in her to Chusan to obtain assistance: made the same known to the principal mandarin, stating, however, she was to go to Macao, to which he agreed, but thought her too small. Meridian altitude taken on board the wreck gave lat. $26^{\circ} 16' 23''$ N., long. $127^{\circ} 13'$ E.

"*Thursday, 20th, A. M.*—A large party of the islanders building a long shed or house, of rather a better description than that built for the crew, which we are informed is for our accommodation and the captain's stores. A party of the islanders with their canoes assisting our people in getting stores from the wreck, recovered some provisions, sails, and rope.

"*Friday, 21st, A. M.*—The house for our accommodation being completed, of which we received intimation from my friend Tung-chung-faw, the principal man at Pekoo, immediately moved in from that we first occupied. Our new abode is a thatched building extending in front of the court-house, on the road from north to south, about 66 feet by 15 east and west, the front facing the east, and the back to the west or seaside. The floor is raised from the ground by beams thrown across at every three or four feet, with small bamboos above, and fine mats, such as are used in their own dwellings over all; the sides or walls made of bamboos and grass worked or sewed into mats, with jumps or windows such as are usually fitted to bungalows in Bengal; the kindness and attention of these good people to all our little wants exceeds everything; every convenience, even a bathing-house, is attached to our dwelling.

"About noon a mandarin of high rank arrived, before whom captain Grainger, Mr. Field, and myself, were summoned at the court-house: he received us with kindness, and before entering on business requested us to partake of a repast with him consisting of boiled eggs, salt fish, fried pork, and balls of some savoury meat with pickled onions, and small cups of sackie, the liquor of the country, made from rice, in which the mandarin pledged us. He was an intelligent old gentleman, between sixty and seventy years of age, with a long white beard from the chin, his outer robe or dress was a light blue, a broad yellow sash beautifully embossed, and a high cap covered with rich yellow silk, white stockings made like mittens, with a thumb stall only to admit the great toe, so as to allow the thong of the sandal fitting between the great toe and the next. A long conversation now took place, the substance of which was, that they would build a vessel to take us to Singapore of the following dimensions: viz. 65 feet keel, 25 feet beam, 7 feet 6 inches depth of hold, or larger, if we thought that was not sufficient, which should be finished in forty or fifty days; that we were to superintend the building of the vessel, and reject any plank or timber we might consider bad or unsuitable. It was also proposed to break up the wreck, and to use such timbers and planks as were suitable in the construction of the new vessel, to which of course there could be no objection. I however, explained that owing to the great quantity of iron and bolts in the old Indian Oak, it would occupy a very long time, not less than six months, and as with their own wood it would take full two months, strongly urged the necessity of sending our long boat with the chief officer to Macao, from whence I thought assistance might arrive in about a month. This they strongly opposed, on the plea, the long boat was too small, and if lost, blame would fall on them, and wished us all to proceed in the vessel they proposed to build. After many arguments on both sides, it was agreed the vessel should be built, and the long boat allowed to go after the change of the moon, so that in the event of the long boat not succeeding, the vessel would still be in progress; for the cost and equipment I pledged the British government.

"About 5 P. M., the great man took his leave, accepting six time-glasses as a present, which these good people seemed to prize much, giving an assurance we should be supplied with provisions and a vessel, with everything necessary to our comfort, but that we could not be allowed to leave the boundary of our abode, except to the wreck. A party of islanders and the crew employed at the wreck, recovered some of the ship's sails and provisions; and made some progress in making the long boat's sails. I omitted to mention yesterday that the mandarin who this day visited us, presented us with one large hog, twelve fowls, and a quantity of eggs.

"*Saturday, 22d, A. M.*—Strong easterly winds and fine weather. At daylight this morning the hands were turned up, and ten men volunteered to go in the launch with Mr. Field, chief officer. A party of the islanders and most of the crew employed at the wreck getting out stores and water casks, and others fitting out the launch with masts and sails.

"*Sunday, 23d, A. M.*—Light northerly airs and fine weather. Performed Divine service to-day, and returned thanks to Almighty God for our safe deliverance;—present, officers, passengers, and seacunnies.

"*Wednesday, 26th, A. M.*—A large party of islanders breaking up the wreck; second and third officer, with a party of crew getting the powder out of the magazine and landing it. A party of islanders building a magazine of loose stores on the beach under my superintendence, about one mile from our residence.

"*Saturday, 29th, A. M.*—Dark threatening appearances and light N.N.W. winds; long boat all ready to sail, but consider it prudent to detain her another day, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather.

"Received an invitation from the principal man Tung-chung-faw, to accompany him to the place where the junk was building to convey us to Singapore. Accompanied my friend, taking with me Mr. Field, the chief officer, and proceeding in sedans of the country, but rather inconvenient being small; we were obliged to sit cross-legged on our hams, as the natives generally travel in India. In our retinue were several persons of the better class of natives, on ponies. Our route lay near the sea-coast and rather rough, with a continuation of hill and dale. Had a good view of the Markerima and Kirema islands, which bore by a Chinese compass, from the entrance of the river where the junk was building W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Each sedan was carried by four men, by a yoke lashed across the pole. Kept on at a round rate for about two hours and a quarter,—supposed distance eight or nine miles; crossed a bridge built of stone, with three arches, and about twenty feet broad over a considerable river, on the banks of which the junk was building. After crossing the bridge, our route lay towards the sea, over a point of land on the north bank about two miles, and we reached the place where the junk was building. At the mouth of the river is a small bay, in which three junks of moderate size were at anchor. The entrance from the sea is formed by two high headlands, a reef extending out from each about half a mile; visited one of the junks which came in during our visit. She measured over all sixty feet, and keel forty feet. On the north bank was laid the keel of a new vessel, intended for us, and a great number of workmen employed in preparing timbers and planks, which had been brought from the wreck, to be used in the construction of the vessel. The keel of the new vessel as stated measured sixty-five feet, had three scarfs about twenty inches deep by eighteen inches broad. I intimated our wish to build the vessel on an English model, and to be allowed to superintend the work with the two Chinese carpenters belonging to our late ship. This they would not agree to. No deviation from their own method of building would be allowed, but requested that we would prepare the sails out of those saved from the wreck. The country which we passed consisted of hills and dales, with very little level land, but all in a high state of cultivation. The plough and hoe, with a small bill-hook, appear to be the principal agricultural tools. All the cattle we saw were yoked to the plough; they are larger than the Bengal animals, and generally black. Saw large fields of the sweet

potato, several patches of sugar cane and millet; the former appeared healthy but very small. The soil generally a reddish clay and sand, and in many parts very rocky. Passed several small villages, but saw few inhabitants, and few females except children, and all of the lower order. It is difficult to distinguish the females from the males, their dress being the same. About sunset returned to our camp.

"*Sunday, August 30th, A. M.* Mr. Field, first officer, one European seaman, one seacunny, and eight Lascars, volunteered to proceed in the launch to Chusan. About 10h. the principal man, Tung-chung-faw, came to me in a great fright, and stated a number of bad men had arrived, to get all the people within the inclosure, and on no account to allow any one out, as he could not be answerable for their safety: our visitors he called Too-chara men; he appeared much agitated, and very anxious the launch should get clear; he repeated in strong terms our visitors were bad men, and not Lewchewans, but Japanese. A short distance, about 100 yards from our inclosure, the Too-charas had collected, and evidently several of them men of rank, as they had large umbrellas held over them; they were all armed; every man had two swords and a matchlock, or bow and arrows. Tung-chung-faw strongly urged me to have all our arms put out of sight, for if seen by our visitors they would be taken; this, after some remonstrance, I did, the Lewchewans begging we would make no resistance should the Too-charas come in, but receive them as friends. My reply was, that I should be very happy to see them as friends, but if any attempt at plunder was made I should certainly resist. Our friend was greatly agitated, and assured me, if I trusted to him and would conceal my arms, no resistance or plunder would take place, but that if the arms were seen his own person would suffer. I complied, well-knowing, in the event of an attack, they would be of little use, as we had no ammunition, and little confidence could be placed in any but the officers; nevertheless, I was determined to put a good face upon the matter. Our launch appeared to make little head-way against the heavy swell rolling into the bay, and I greatly feared she would not get off. This greatly increased the anxiety of my Lewchew friend, who in good English said, "long-boat come back, very bad. Too-chara man, very bad." These men were evidently soldiers; each wore a dark-blue handkerchief tied round the forehead, and differently dressed from the Lewchewans. I should say they amounted to between three and four hundred in number; my friend stated, besides chiefs and followers, they had 270. A party of the Too-charas visited the wreck, and three double canoes, with about fifty or sixty men were sent off, to detain and bring back the launch; fortunately they did not succeed, owing to the firmness of those on board the launch. The cutter towing astern of the launch was seized hold of by all three boats, motioning with their hands for the boats to return. One man, much fairer than the others, speaking very loud and with authority; on their being threatened from the launch, and the second officer and crew getting into the cutter, they let go and made for the shore. Of this circumstance I was not

aware until captain Grainger returned; but, as it afterwards appeared, our Lewchew friends were aware of the attempt, which caused their anxiety. About 2 P. M., the Too-charas moved off and encamped at the back of the Pekoo village. Launch well out clear of the reefs, upon seeing which, and the cutter, with capt. Grainger and second officer return, our Lewchew friends became more composed and cheerful, assuring us we should not now be visited by the Too-charas."

After the departure of the launch, but little worthy of notice occurred for several days. The weather was good, and the natives kept at work breaking up the wreck, which was completed soon after this, and everything that could be used from it was made available for the junk building by the Lewchewans. After the arrival of the Too-chara men, the crew were kept more strictly confined to the limits of their dwellings, and not suffered to go abroad without attendants, although every want was supplied; a bullock was sent on one occasion. On the 10th of September, their attendant officer named Tung-chung-faw, informed them that the junk was progressing, and Mr. Bowman and capt. Grainger went in sedans to see it, the Lewchewans riding horses.

"The roads, owing to the late heavy rains, very bad. After a journey of two hours and a half arrived at the place, and were most agreeably surprised to find the vessel in a great state of forwardness. Frame up and planked, great part of the deck laid, and the masts ready. This was the thirteenth day since the keel was laid. The work however is very rough and very inferior to European both as to strength and workmanship. Her length over all is seventy-two feet. A dinner was prepared as on the former occasion, and at 7 P. M. we returned to our camp.

"*Sunday 13th, A. M.* Our Lewchew friends have this day, for the first time, acknowledged the port of Napakiang, to be a short distance to the southward, and the islands to the westward the Makerimas. They also stated having heard of English ships with troops, being on the coast of China, and the former beaten by the Chinese at Amoy."

Pekoo, where the party were lodged, is about twelve miles from Napa, or Napakiang as it is usually called. The rise of the tide on full and change is from four to six feet. On the 16th H. M. ship Nimrod, captain Barlow, and H. M. brig Cruizer, arrived, having been sent by commodore Bremer from Chusan to take the crew off the island. The Cruizer was immediately sent back to Chusan with the dispatches and letters previously forwarded by the Indian Oak, while the Nimrod remained to conduct the crew back. The authorities at Napa visited both the ships on their arrival, and on Friday, 18th, capt. Barlow with his officers returned the visit.

“On landing were met by several men of rank, who conducted us to the Court House, at the gate of which we were met by the chief and his sons, and conducted to a room where we sat on the mats; and were regaled with spirits, tea, numerous preserves, and sweetmeats, and eggs, colored a deep red. The object of the ships’ visit was made known, and thanks returned in the name of the British government for their kind treatment of the officers and crew of the late Indian Oak, and for the junk they had built, and a positive refusal on the part of the Lewchewans to receive anything in the way of payment, either for the supplies required for her majesty’s ships, or what they had supplied to us; stating, all they expected or wished was, that in the event of any of their vessels calling at our ports, or meeting with a similar fate, they might be treated kindly and returned to their country. We now returned on board.”

The next day after this visit, Mr. Bowman returned to Pekoo in a Lewchewan junk, accompanied by Mr. Siddal, purser of the Nimrod, and found everything nearly ready for leaving in the junk which had been built. On Wednesday, the 23d, he sent men to Too-koochie, (the place where the junk was building,) to bend the sails, while others went to the wreck to get the cables. Captain Barlow and Dr. Campbell also arrived from Napa, and ponies being provided, a party of six rode to the newly built vessel. She was found to be rigged and ready for sea. We can but regret that Mr. B. makes so little mention in these notes of the condition of the natives, their houses, their agricultural productions, and their general thrift; the opportunities enjoyed on this occasion will perhaps not be soon repeated.

“*Saturday, 26th.* All our luggage and stores being shipped, took leave of our kind friends at Pekoo, and embarked on board the small junk for Napakiang, accompanied by Dr. Campbell, of H. M. ship Nimrod. Received up to the last moment the same kindness and attention we have ever experienced from the first moment of our landing from the wreck, and in addition one month’s water and provisions for every man; this day was the forty-third of our sojourn at Pekoo village. The wind being light, when about half way to Napakiang, and six miles from our late abode at Pekoo, we were joined by a large number of small boats which took our little squadron of small junks, five in number, in tow.

The next day,

“Accompanied lieut. Williams and the young gentlemen on shore, with the presents from her majesty queen Victoria to his majesty the king of Lewchew, presented by capt. Barlow; viz. a picture of a female reclining on a couch, twelve copies of the Saturday and Penny Magazines, a telescope, and one small looking-glass. On landing we were received at the causeway, and conducted to the same place as on the former occasion, with capt. Bar-

low; and after waiting a short time, the chief of Napakiang and his sons made their entry. We were regaled with sweetmeats, tea, and tobacco as on the former occasion, when we took our leave and returned on board the Nimrod."

This visit was returned by the magistrates of Napa, and the kind-hearted magistrate of Pekoo; and again, just before sailing for Chusan on the 29th, Tung-chung-faw came on board to bring a few pipes and fans in return for a telescope given him by Mr. B. The junk Lewchew, as she was named, having capt. Grainger and most of the crew on board, kept company with the Nimrod in the passage over to Chusan, where all arrived safely on the 5th of October.*

ART. V. *Topography of Kwángtung; situation and boundaries of the province; its area and population; its subdivisions, rivers, lakes, mountains, plains, productions, &c.*

PERE DU HALDE gives the following general account of this province. "This is," he says, the most remarkable of all the southern provinces. It is bounded on the northeast by that of Fukien; on the north by Kiángsí; on the west by Kwángsí and Tungking; the rest is washed by the sea, where are a good number of commodious ports. It is divided into ten counties, containing ten cities of the first class, and eighty-four of the second and third rank; exclusive of several forts and military places, together with the city of Macao, and the island of Sánshán, both of which have become famous in

* The editor of the Nautical Magazine makes some remarks upon the inaccuracy of the reckoning kept by on board of the Indian Oak, which we pass over, and conclude the account by quoting his observations upon the humanity of the Lewchewans. "But it is grateful to turn from this subject to the treatment of our shipwrecked countrymen by the islanders in the midst of their disaster. Every possible assistance is given them to escape from the fury of the elements, and to nourish and protect them afterwards until they could be safely returned to their native land. Alas, how painful to contrast such behavior with that experienced on our own shores, where it is too well known, that in place of protection, plunder is the order of the day! We say this is too well known, and notwithstanding our civilization, there is not that Christian character exercised generally on these melancholy occasions which prevails among the semi-barbarous natives of the Lewchew islands, where the light of Christianity has not yet penetrated. The people of Lewchew have indeed performed the part of the good Samaritan spontaneously, and we trust it will not be forgotten by Englishmen. By the way, how amply this confirms the character attributed to them by capt. Hall, when he visited them in the Lyra long ago. The same kind attention was shown to the Alceste and Lyra as to the shipwrecked mariners of the Indian Oak, and no return, as in the latter case, could they be prevailed on to accept. Indeed, how much is there which might be copied by civilized nations in the behavior of the uncivilized people of the Lewchew islands."

Europe. The province is partly plain and partly mountainous, and so fertile as to produce two crops of grain yearly. Whatever can contribute to the pleasure of life abounds here; it also furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, pewter, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, eagle-wood, and several sorts of odoriferous wood. There is likewise plenty of all sorts of fruits, as pomegranates, grapes, pears, plums, chestnuts, and peaches; which, though they do not ripen without difficulty, would make pretty good sweetmeats. There are others that are excellent in their kind, viz. bananas, ananas, líchí, lungyen, oranges, and lemons of all sorts. There is a particular sort of lemon, which grows on trees, full as thorny as the citron tree, but much larger: it bears white flowers of an exquisite odor, from which they distil a very pleasant liquor. The fruit is almost as big as a man's head; its rind resembles that of other oranges, but the substance within is either white or reddish, and has a taste between sweet and sour. There is another sort of fruit, the largest anywhere to be seen, which grows not on the branches, but on the body of the tree; its rind is very hard, and within it has a great number of little cells, containing a yellow pulp, which is very sweet and agreeable when the fruit is fully ripe.

“Fish of all sorts are caught on the coast, besides oysters, lobsters, and very well tasted crabs, and tortoises of an extraordinary size; the Chinese make an infinite number of pretty curiosities of their shells. The province abounds with wild and tame peacocks, which are carried into other parts of the empire; also a prodigious multitude of tame ducks, which the inhabitants breed with care. They hatch their eggs in ovens or in dung, and then carry them in little boats to the sea-side, at low water, to feed on oysters, cockles, and several sea-insects. As a great number of boats go together, consequently many flocks of them are intermixed on the shore; but as soon as the owners strike on a basin, every flock returns to its own boat, as pigeons do to their houses.”

The foregoing paragraphs are good and fair specimens of Du Halde's “Geographical Descriptions.” When first written they were no doubt minutely accurate; but the changes which have occurred here, since his ‘Description Geographique, Historique, Chronologique, et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine,’ &c., was first published in 1735, at Paris, are so numerous and so great, that his work taking it all in all, can no longer be received as a safe guide. It possesses great value, and will continue to be highly prized as long as historical records have any value; but it does not now show us

China as it is—nor its people and productions as they are. The descriptions, if compared with the country and the productions as they now are, will be found in many particulars defective, and in others erroneous.

In one particular—its maps—its details of latitudes and longitudes—it is unequalled. Du Halde has given us an account of the motives that induced the emperor Kánghí to have the maps drawn, and of the method of their execution. They were commenced on the 4th of July, 1708,—the 16th of the 4th month of the 47th year of Kánghí's reign: they were finished and presented to the emperor in 1718, by pères Bouvet, Regis, Jartoux, Fridelli, Cardeso, Bonjour, Tartre, De Mailla, Herderer, &c. The survey was made by triangulation; and no pains were spared by the surveyors, or assistance withheld by the emperor, in the performance of the work.

In the province of Canton, the latitude and longitude of many of the principal towns, both in the departments and in the districts, are given, and we subjoin a list, which we borrow from the English folio edition of Du Halde.

A table of the *latitudes* (observed), and *longitudes* (determined geometrically), whereon the map of Du Halde is grounded.

	Latitude.	Longitude from Peking.
Nánhiung chau.....	25° 11' 58" N.	2° 33' 20" W.
Sháuchau fú.....	24 55	3 20
Lien chau.....	24 50 32	4 16
Yángshán hien.....	24 30	4 4
Yingte hien.....	24 11 32	3 33 20
Chángning hien.....	24 6 45	2 37 20
Lienping chau.....	24 19 12	2 10 59
Hóping hien.....	24 30	1 33 35
Hingning hien.....	24 3 36	46 40
Cháuchau fú.....	23 36	46 40 E.
Tsinning hien.....	23 26 24	18 40 W.
Háifung hien.....	22 54	1 9 36
Hóyuen hien.....	23 42	1 54 40
Hwuichau fu.....	23 2 24	2 16
Lungmun hien.....	23 43 42	2 24 40
Tsunghwá hien.....	23 44 24	3 46 40
Kwángning hien.....	23 39 26	4 29 35
Sháuking fú.....	23 4 48	4 24 30
Teking chau.....	23 13 42	5 14 40
Lóting chau.....	22 55 12	5 33 30

	Latitude.	Longitude from Peking.
Siní hien.....	22° 6'	6° 1' 20" W.
Káuchau fú.....	21 48	6 2 15
Shiching hien.....	21 32 24	6 28 40
Lienchau fú.....	21 38 54	7 29 40
Kinchau.....	21 54	8 0 45
Lingshán hien.....	22 24	7 28 20
Suikí hien.....	21 19 12	6 42 30
Luichau fú.....	20 51 36	6 48 20
Süwan hien.....	20 19 24	6 50
Hwá chau.....	21 37 12	6 17 20
Yángkiáng hien.....	21 50 20	5 3 40
Sinning hien.....	22 14 24	4 16 20
Sinhwui hien.....	22 30	3 55 40
Hiángshán hien.....	22 32 24	3 30
Shunte hien.....	22 49 25	3 39 35
Kwángchau fú.....	23 10 58	3 31 29
Macao.....	22 12 14	3 19

Island of Háián.

Kiungchau fú.....	20° 2' 26"	6° 40' 20"
Wancháng hien.....	19 36	6 14 50
Wan chau.....	18 40	6 36
Yái chau.....	18 21 36	7 44
Chánghwá hien.....	19 12	8 8
Tán chau.....	19 32 24	7 29 20
Linkáu.....	19 46 48	7 13 40

The following is a complete list of the departments and districts of the province, in the order they are enumerated in the T⁴ Tsing Hwui Tien.

I. 廣州府 *Kwángchau fú*; or the Department of Kwángchau, comprises fifteen districts.

1 南海 Nánhái,	9 新寧 Sinning,
2 番禺 Pwányü,	10 增城 Tsangching,
3 東莞 Tungkwán,	11 龍門 Lungmun,
4 香山 Hiángshán,	12 從化 Tsunghwá,
5 新安 Sin'án,	13 花縣 Hwá hien,
6 前山寨廳 <small>Tsienshan Chaiting.</small>	14 三水 Sánshúi,
7 順德 Shunte,	15 清遠 Tsingyuen.
8 新會 Sinhwui,	

II. 韶州府 *Sháuchau fú*; or the
Department of Sháuchau, comprises six districts.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 曲江 Kiukiáng, | 4 英德 Yingte, |
| 2 翁源 Ungyuen, | 5 仁化 Jinhwá, |
| 3 乳源 Jüyuen, | 6 樂昌 Lóhcháng. |

III. 惠州府 *Hwuichau fú*; or the
Department of Hwuichau, comprises ten districts.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 歸善 Kweishen, | 6 龍川 Lungchuen, |
| 2 海豐 Háifung, | 7 和平 Hóping, |
| 3 陸豐 Lufung, | 8 連平州 Lienping <i>chau</i> , |
| 4 永安 Yung'án, | 9 博羅 Póhló, |
| 5 河源 Hóyuen, | 10 長寧 Chángning. |

IV. 潮州府 *Cháuchau fú*; or the
Department of Cháuchau, comprises ten districts.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 海陽 Háiyáng, | 6 揭陽 Kieyáng, |
| 2 潮陽 Cháuyáng, | 7 晉寧 Púning, |
| 3 澄海 Tang hái, | 8 惠來 Hwuilái, |
| 4 南澳廳 Nán'áu <i>ting</i> , | 9 饒平 Jáuping, |
| 5 豐順 Fungshun, | 10 大埔 Tápú. |

V. 肇慶府 *Sháuking fú*; or the
Department of Sháuking, comprises thirteen districts.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 高要 Káu'yáu, | 8 陽江 Yángkiáng, |
| 2 高明 Káu'ming, | 9 四會 Sz'hwui, |
| 3 鶴山 Hóhshán, | 10 德慶州 Teking <i>chau</i> , |
| 4 新興 Sinhing, | 11 廣寧 Kwángning, |
| 5 開平 Háiping, | 12 開建 Háikien, |
| 6 思平 'Anping, | 13 封川 Fungchuen. |
| 7 陽春 Yángchun, | |

VI. 高州府 *Káuichau fú*; or the
Department of Káuichau, comprises six districts.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 茂名 Mauming, | 4 石城 Shiching, |
| 2 電白 Tienpe, | 5 吳川 Wúchuen, |
| 3 化州 Hwáchau, | 6 信宜 Siní. |

VII. 廉州府 *Lienchau fú*; or the Department of Lienchau, comprises three districts.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 合浦 Hóhpú, | 3 欽州 Kinchau. |
| 2 靈山 Lingshán, | |

VIII. 雷州府 *Luichau fú*; or the Department of Luichau, comprises three districts.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 海康 Haikáng, | 3 徐聞 Süwan. |
| 2 遂溪 Suikí, | |

IX. 瓊州府 *Kiungchau fú*; or the Department of Kiungchau, comprises thirteen districts.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 瓊山 Kiungshán, | 8 昌化 Chánghwá, |
| 2 定安 Ting'án, | 9 感思 Kán'an, |
| 3 文昌 Wancháng, | 10 陵水 Lingshúi, |
| 4 會同 Hwuitung, | 11 萬州 Wánchau, |
| 5 澄邁 Chingmái, | 12 儋州 Tánchau, |
| 6 樂會 Lóhhwui, | 13 崖州 Yáichau. |
| 7 臨高 Linkáu, | |

X. 理瑤廳 *Líyáu ting*; or the (Inferior) department of Líyáu.

XI. 佛岡廳 *Fáhkáng ting*; or the (Inferior) department of Fáhkáng.

XII. 連州 *Lien chau*; or the Department of Lien, comprises two districts.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 連山 Lienshán, | 2 陽山 Yángshán. |
|----------------|----------------|

XIII. 羅定州 *Lóting chau*; or the Department of Lóting, comprises two districts.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 東安 Tung'án, | 2 西寧 Síning. |
|---------------|--------------|

XIV. 南雄州 *Nánhiung chau*; or the Department of Nánhiung, forms but one district, 始興 *Chíhing*.

XV. 嘉應州 *Kiáyíng chau*; or the Department of Kiáyíng, comprises four districts.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 興寧 <i>Hingning</i> , | 3 長樂 <i>Chánglólóh</i> , |
| 2 鎮平 <i>Chinping</i> , | 4 平遠 <i>Pingyuen</i> . |
- (*To be continued.*)

ART. VI. *Local correspondence between her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary and the British merchants.* (Continued from page 46.)

(No. 7.)

Macao, 25th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for your notice and information a copy of my letter No. 43, of this date to the address of Mr. Morrison. I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*

MESSRS. MATHESON, BRAINE, BURN, THOMSON, & LIVINGSTON.

(*Inclosure in No. 7.*)

J. ROBT. MORRISON, esq., &c., &c.

Macao, 25th January, 1843.

Sir,—Your private letter of the afternoon of the 23d instant reached me late last night, and I take the earliest opportunity of assuring you in this form of my unqualified approbation of, as well as great satisfaction at, you and Mr. Thom having declined either to reside at the hong-merchant's consoo house, or to meet the Chinese officers at that place, for the transaction of business.

I need not assure you at this hour, that I have personally, every feeling of goodwill and kindness towards the hong-merchants, whom I consider to have long been a most useful and meritorious class of individuals, but the time has arrived when their official connection with the officers of the British government must cease, and although it does not fully appear from your letter, that it was intended by the Chinese high officers, that the hong-merchants should be the medium of communication with you, yet I infer that

such was the intention, and even had it not been so, the people of Canton could not possibly have supposed that there was any other arrangement had you and Mr. Thom taken up your residence at the consoo house.

Although my opinion with regard to the hong-merchants having no longer any official intercourse with the officers of the British government, is so decided and conclusive, yet I will avail myself of this opportunity to record, that I not only do not see the smallest objection to their continuing to act as brokers (in the same manner that the wealthy trading Parsees and other natives do in India) to the British merchants, but shall be very happy to promote such an arrangement by my advice and suggestions; and I will even add, that were the whole of the creditors of the insolvent hong-merchants to come forward, and unanimously propose, that the payment of the three millions of dollars, provided for by the treaty on that account, should be suspended, and the said merchants' debts to that extent be discharged (as they have hitherto been) by instalments, I shall be prepared to give effect to that proposal, pending the commands of her majesty's government—it being of course clearly and distinctly understood, and recorded beforehand, that the guaranty of the British and China governments does not extend beyond that amount.

I quite approve of your having engaged a hong for the residence of yourself, Mr. Thom, and captain Balfour, and to carry on your business, during your detention at Canton, but your first letter on this point has not yet come to hand.

I propose to send a copy of this letter to the committee of British merchants, so that there is no objection whatever to your making it public.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*
(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

(No. 8.)

Macao, 27th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I forward to you a translation of a letter (No. 1) addressed to me by the imperial commissioner Ilipú, and his colleagues, and request you will oblige me by furnishing me at your earliest convenience, with the information those high officers require.

I beg to suggest, that this letter and its accompaniments should be circulated generally, and that all British merchants should be invited to address communications to me (either direct or through you) on the subject.

I take this opportunity to forward, with the same view as to circulation, and for general information, a letter (No. 2.) which was addressed under my authority to Messrs. Bell & Co. on the 29th of last month.

I have &c., &c.

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.*

To Messrs. Braine, Matheson, Burn, Thomson and Livingston.

(Inclosure 1 in No. 8.)

Hlipú, imperial high commissioner, &c., Ki Kung, governor-general of the "Two Kwáng," &c., and Liáng Páucháng, governor of Kwángtung, &c., make this communication of their views:—

In the treaty recently concluded in Kiángnán, it is stipulated, that, "At all the ports which are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, there shall be established a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated (by the Board of Revenue), for general information."

We find, upon examination of the subject, that on all goods imported and exported by merchants of any foreign countries, the duties to be levied are laid down in an old, already existing tariff; but that the hong-merchants conducting foreign trade have, in the process of years, gradually added charge upon charge till they amount in some cases to several times the sum of the tariff dues. Under this head of miscellaneous charges, there are things affecting the tribute payable to the emperor, the purchases required of them by the emperor, and sundry contributions to the public service. There are also some things which the hong-merchants find pretexts for charging to the personal advantage of themselves. It of course behoves that these things should be examined into to the bottom, equitable arrangements should be made regarding them, and that the tariff should be reduced to one standard,—so that the whole may be sent up to the Board of Revenue, and by it be published to the custom officers of the several ports, and conformity thereto commanded in the receipt of all customs and dues—that thus the hong-merchants may be prevented from finding any screen for illicit and gain-hunting practices, to the creation of further evils and offenses.

The high commissioner and his colleagues have, therefore, called upon the superintendent of the maritime customs of Canton, to direct the hong-merchants engaged in foreign trade to make a complete return of all charges and fees: and lest there should be any intentional concealment or omissions therein, lest the whole should not be reported thoroughly, the high commissioner, &c., deem it their duty, also to request of the honorable plenipotentiary, that he will take the trouble to examine into this matter, and to direct some officers, well experienced in, and acquainted with commercial matters, to learn what amount of charges is actually paid on each article of their imported and exported goods, by the British merchants, and to make a clear written return thereof; also, that he will have such return rendered into Chinese, and will send it to the high commissioner, &c., to facilitate an equitable consideration and arrangement of the matter.—In the hope that the plenipotentiary will cause this to be done speedily, this most necessary communication is now made.

To sir Henry Pottinger, bart., H. M.'s plenipotentiary. Jan. 23d, 1843.

(Inclosure 2 in No. 8.)

To Messrs. Bell & Co.—Macao. Macao, 29th December, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by sir Henry Pottinger to inform you, in an-

swer to your letter to my address under date the 27th instant, that seeing, that at least one reference to Peking will be necessary, before the final settlement of the new tariff and regulations, his excellency does not think, that the new tariff and duties can come into operation during this season, and, that it is not his excellency's intention to require that the new tariff should have a retrospective force with regard to goods already imported.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade.
 (True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

(No. 9.)

Macao, January 28th, 1843.

To his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c.

Sir,—We have the honor to wait on your excellency with copies of certain resolutions passed at a general meeting of British merchants this day; and we beg leave to refer to the same in reply to the letter which your excellency has addressed to us under date 24th and 25th inst. With reference to your excellency's further letter, dated 27th instant, we beg to state that we will lose no time in collecting all possible information on the subject to which it relates. And as soon as we are in a position to furnish such details as can be useful we will again have the honor of addressing your excellency.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) ALEX. MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE,
 WM. THOMSON, D. L. BURN, W. P. LIVINGSTON.

(Inclosure in No. 9.)

Minutes of a general meeting of British merchants held at the house of Messrs. Dent & Co. to take into consideration the notification from H. M. plenipotentiary published in the Hongkong Gazette, under date 16th January, and three communications to the committee of British merchants, dated respectively 24th, 25th, and 27th January.

After some discussion with reference to the first document, as to whether the committee should continue their services, or whether it should be left to the British mercantile community to communicate separately with H. M. plenipotentiary, it was moved by Mr. Harker, seconded by Mr. Blenkin, and carried unanimously:—

1. That the committee be requested to continue to act. And moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Compton, and carried unanimously,

2. That it appears advisable to this meeting, that to render the service of the committee satisfactory and efficient, all communications of a public nature between H. M. plenipotentiary and the British merchants regarding the tariff, should pass through the hands of the committee.

The communications from H. M. plenipotentiary, under date 24th January, being then read, it was considered that no further reply appeared at present necessary beyond the expression of the thanks of the meeting to his excellency for

the information it contains. The letter dated 25th January relating principally to the hong debts with the inclosure, being then read, it was moved by Mr. Blenkin, seconded by Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, and carried unanimously.

3. That after mature deliberation, the creditors are unanimously of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient on all grounds to postpone the payment of the balance due on the hong debts beyond the period already fixed on by the treaty. The communication under date 27th instant was referred to the committee for reply, after which the meeting was dissolved.

January 28th, 1843.

(Signed)

G. T. BRAINE, *Chairman.*

(No. 10.)

Macao, 8th February, 1843.

To his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter under date 28th ult., we now beg to acquaint your excellency that after the most diligent inquiry, we have failed in obtaining the information requisite to prepare a complete list of duties which foreigners have been in the habit of paying to the hong-merchants on imports and exports. Your excellency is doubtless aware that the invariable custom in Canton has been for the foreign merchants to purchase exports at prices including duties and all charges, and to sell imports at rates excluding such items; it having been the province of the hong-merchants to make all arrangements connected with the duties. The imperial tariff and the other legal charges have never been published by authority, and not only has it been impossible to obtain authentic accounts on the subject, but the charges have varied so much at different times, (and are believed frequently even to have differed at the same time in different hongs,) that any scale which the information before us would enable us to prepare, would be exceedingly imperfect. Except on a few of the staple articles of commerce, the foreigners have, for the reasons already stated, avoided troubling themselves with endeavors to investigate details which could only be supplied by parties whose object was rather to withhold than supply information.

In the principal article of export, Tea, we have generally been better able to trace the charges than on other goods; and with regard to this important branch of trade, we may observe that the expense of shipping off was, only a few years since, including duty and consoo-fund, only 2 *tac*ls 5 *mace* per pecul, the analysis of which charge Y. E. will find stated in our letter of 13th January. Four years since, the total charge was raised to 5 *tac*ls; last year, as high as 8*l.* 5*m.*, and is now again reduced to 6 *tac*ls. From the best information we can obtain, the present charge of 6 *tac*ls is subdivided as follows:

Paid into the hoppo's office (but we have no means of knowing what is irregular, and what regular charge),	1 9 6
Charge for difference in weight, (uncertain how far regular) 12 per cent.	2 3
Consoo fund.	1 8 6
Difference between the weights of the foreigners and teamen.	1
Mending chests, coolie hire, and other hong charges.	3
Balance assumed to be profit of the hong merchants.	6 5
	<u>6 0 0</u>

From this statement it would appear that the regular imperial duty on this article is now barely 2 taels, and cannot have for some years varied materially; but that the greater part of the heavy burdens laid on the trade have been in the name of consoo charges. It is probably reasonable to infer that we should find such to have been the case with all or most other articles, had we the means of fully investigating: but under the circumstances stated, we submit to Y. E. that the preparation of a list, which we must know ourselves to be very imperfect might better be avoided. We, however, subjoin a list of duties on a few other leading articles of trade, and we are at the same time quite ready to renew our investigations, and place before Y. E. the result, should Y. E., on reconsideration, consider it advisable.

On reconsidering the question of a tariff, and our previous correspondence with Y. E., we hope we may be allowed again to express a hope that Y. E. may not be indisposed to agree with us, that as the Chinese commissioners have themselves proposed that the new scale of duties should be based on the imperial tariff, which they themselves admit to be on record at the office of the hoppo in Canton, and as those charges are generally supposed to be moderate, they should be requested to furnish a list of them, and what they consider a fair addition for expense of collection; or if the Chinese authorities would prefer stating the amount which at the present estimate of the trade they consider should be collected as imperial duty, we might without difficulty prepare a tariff, dividing such duty on the several articles of trade. We have, &c.,

(Signed) ALEX. MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE,
W. THOMSON, D. L. BURN, W. P. LIVINGSTON.

(Inclosure in No. 10.)

Memorandum of duties said to have been charged during the last few years.

Woolen cloth, 24, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 a 23 $\frac{5}{10}$, a 30 cents per yard.

Long ells, \$1.80, \$2, and \$2.05 per piece.

White shirtings, No. 1., 95 cents and \$1 | or picce.

White shirtings, No. 2., 47 cents and 50 cents per piece.

Gray shirtings, 12½ and 13 cents, per piece.

Cotton yarn, 80 cents per pecul.

Chintzes, \$2.50 a \$2.56 per piece.

Cotton, 3 *mace* 4 *candareens* per pecul.

Tea, (total duty) 1*l.* 2*m.* 4*c.* per pecul.

Consoo charges in 1838 and 1831, levied by the hong-merchants, in addition to duty.

Tea, some years ago, consoo charge, 6 *mace*; in 1838, raised to 1*l.* 4*m.* Total charge, with duty, in 1836, 2*l.* 5*m.*; in 1839, 5*l.*; in 1841, 8*l.* 5*m.*; and in 1843, 6*l.*

Silk, Nanking, 7 *taels* per pecul, reduced to 2*l.* in 1843. Canton silk, 2*l.* per pecul, reduced to 1*l.* in 1843.

White shirtings, 25 cents (average) per piece, reduced to 7½cts. in 1843.

Gray do. 50 ,, per piece, reduced to 15 cents per piece, in 1843.

Long ells, 50 ,, ,, reduced to 25 cents per piece in 1843.

Woolen cloth, \$1 per piece, reduced to 50 cents per piece, in 1843.

Cotton yarn, \$3 per pecul; cotton (raw), 6 *mace* per pecul, reduced to 50 cents in 1843.

(No. 11.)

Macao, 8th February, 1842.

Sir,—Adverting to the five articles of the Treaty which your excellency concluded with the imperial commissioners at Nanking, providing for the abolition of the co-hong, and the payment of the balance of debts due to foreigners by insolvent hong-merchants, and to the communication from the Chinese commissioner Ylipú forwarded to us in Y. E.'s letter of 27th ult., we beg to point out to Y. E. that consoo charges to an extent nearly sufficient in a single season to pay the balance actually due, still continue to be levied by the hong-merchants according to former practice, and that the existing regulations of the port of Canton preclude our carrying on business except with that body.

We beg therefore respectfully to inquire whether in the event of new debts being incurred by the hong-merchants to the foreigners, it is understood by Y. E. and the Chinese commissioner that the government still continue to guaranty the payment in case of need, and whether such responsibility will continue in force until the new system of trade be declared by Y. E. to be in force.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MATHESON,
 GEORGE T. BRAINE,
 WILLIAM THOMSON,
 D. L. BURN,
 W. P. LIVINGSTON

(No. 12.)

Macao, 10th February, 1843.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., touching the period at which the guaranty of the Chinese government is to cease for the debts of the hong-merchants, I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have hitherto considered that by the payment of \$3,000,000 the government of China absolves itself from all past or prospective responsibility as to insolvent or bankrupt hong, and that any balances due by those hong which shall continue solvent to the end of the present system, will have, in the event of disputes, to be recovered by the usual legal process through the medium of her majesty's consul at Canton. I cannot at all consider that the consoo charges are solely levied to meet such claims, but I admit that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, and I shall now bring the matter to the special notice of the imperial commissioner, and also submit it for the consideration and commands of her majesty's government. In the meantime it is, I feel, almost superfluous for me to recommend that no sort of increased or prospective speculations, likely to cause balances, should be entered into at this moment.

I have, &c.,

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.*

(True copy.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Messrs. MATHESON, BURN, BRAINE, LIVINGSTON, THOMSON.

(No. 13.)

Macao, 14th February, 1843.

To his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c.

Sir,—Referring to Y. E.'s letter under date 10th inst. concerning the liability of the hong-merchants to the foreigners, we now beg leave to acquaint Y. E. that our advices from Canton lead us to understand that the hong-merchants are to be allowed by the local government to continue levying consoo charges until the 1st July next, by which time it is supposed arrangements will be made for the new system of trade; and it appears to be assumed that the continuance of this charge will enable the co-hong to pay the balance of hong debts within the specified time.

As it appears by the 5th article of the treaty which Y. E. concluded with the imperial commissioners at Nanking, that the Chinese government agreed to pay the sum of 3 millions of dollars for these debts; we take the liberty to trouble Y. E. with the inquiry

whether the above stated arrangement of the hong-merchants and the local government has Y. E.'s sanction. Should it be the intention of Y. E. to allow of this mode of settlement, thus considering the co-hong as still a recognised body for the period named, we beg to submit that the payment of the 3 millions by four monthly instalments might be a more convenient arrangement (particularly as it is understood to be proposed by the co-hong itself), to both creditors and the co-hong, and more advantageous to trade generally than the discharge of the whole amount at the expiration of the time; and it would appear to be the more reasonable, as the fund from which payment would be made, arises from the foreign trade itself. We are induced to trespass upon Y. E.'s attention in this important matter, considering it of much consequence that we should be enabled to show to distant constituents the circumstances under which trade will be conducted for the remainder of the season.

We have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MATHESON,
 GEORGE T. BRAINE,
 WILLIAM THOMSON,
 D. L. BURN,
 W. P. LIVINGSTON.

(No. 14.)

Macao, 15th February, 1843.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you that a similar rumor as to arrangements at Canton has reached me through a private channel, but that I have had no official intimation of it. I shall this day refer the question to the imperial commissioner and his colleagues, and if those high officers, as well as the hong-merchants, are willing to make the arrangement, I shall not object to it, though I may add that I am already quite satisfied that the continuance of the consoo charges is not at all necessary to enable the hong-merchants to discharge the \$3,000,000 which are provided for by treaty, and which it is understood they are to be called on to pay. The payment of the consoo charges up to the first of July next, will, however, no doubt be of essential assistance to the hong-merchants towards meeting further demands, which it is understood have been, or are to be made, on them; and I shall be glad on this account alone, to accede to the arrangement under discussion, and likewise because I think it is desirable that the new system (even supposing it may be decided on in sufficient time)

should not be introduced at the busiest period of the year. With respect to the time and manner of payment of the monies to be paid by China to England, those are points in which I cannot interfere, unless the periods (half yearly) stipulated in the treaty shall be exceeded.

I have, &c., &c.

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.*

MESSRS. MATHESON, BRAINE, BURN, THOMSON, & LIVINGSTON.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: rescript of his imperial majesty's to the memorial of Kiying, and H. M. plenipotentiary's reply thereto; proclamation from Ilipú concerning the late riot in Canton; the imperial navy; shipwrecked Japanese; newspapers in Macao and Manila; a periodical in Chinese; a Chinese-English almanac.*

WANT of space in the last number of the Repository prevented the insertion of the dispatch from Kiying, which we now quote, with the plenipotentiary's reply from the Hongkong Gazette of Feb. 16th. It will require no little schooling, before Chinese officers learn to refrain from expressing in their papers the soothing benevolence for far-traveled strangers felt by the emperor, and omit all mention of the compassion for outer foreigners which their master has when it is wrung out of him. Yet, necessary as the schooling is in order to maintain the complete equality of the monarchs of other lands with his majesty at Peking, this exposition of compassion, benevolence, and grace, to distant foreigners in granting them their requests for a trade, must be regarded as one of the happiest of devices to soothe offended majesty, and enable the emperor to retire with credit when he is beaten, or to grant with dignity when he is compelled to.

"The Privy Council hereby send this secret communication to the high commissioner Ilipú.

"On the 23d day of the 11th month of the 22d year of Táukwáng (24th Dec., 1842), we received the imperial commands to the following effect:

"Kiying has memorialized us, stating that Pottinger has complained to him of a wanton massacre [of British subjects] at Fornosa for the object of unduly obtaining military merit, through false representations. The great business of treating for peace being now settled, it is not worth while, for this one particular to risk the overturning of all previous arrangements.

Ílipú, after his arrival at Canton, must meet Pottinger, and immediately explain to him, that the celestial dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without its pale, to look upon them with the same feeling of universal benevolence with which she looks upon her own children, so that shipwrecked foreigners, no matter what country they belong to, are treated with compassion and kindness, as by law established: that when Kiyng previously memorialized, handing up a complaint that the commandant of Formosa had wantonly massacred people, to gain military merit through false representations, the great emperor, on hearing of this, was exceedingly indignant; but on consideration, this is only a one-sided statement of the case, and he cannot therefore rashly proceed to sentence. The emperor has already issued an imperial edict, commanding Yíliáng, the governor of Fukien and Chekiáng, to cross immediately over to Formosa, there to make secret inquiries and take the steps that may appear necessary; that if the foreigners whom Tákungá previously killed were indeed people in distress, it will not be difficult to get proof of the fact during the course of such investigation; that the great emperor rules with the utmost impartiality and justice, and will assuredly have Tákungá (if found guilty) sent as a prisoner to Peking, and punished with rigorous severity: further, that the rules and regulations for carrying on commercial intercourse form now the most important thing to be deliberated upon and settled, and all doubts and suspicions may previously be dismissed, so that then everything may be arranged satisfactorily. Ílipú, in his person, sustains a most important trust; he has had long and mature acquaintance with affairs of the frontiers, and he must be able to look up and embosom our own impartial feelings, and arrange all this business with the greatest circumspection. Let this edict be forwarded at the rate of 500 *li* per day, for Ílipú's information. Respect this.

"We, of the Privy Council, therefore, in respectful obedience to the imperial will, now send on the same."

(True translation.)

R. THOM, *Interpreter.*

Hongkong, February 1st, 1843.

TO JOHN ROBT. MORRISON, esq.

Sir,—Having now had leisure to look into the translation of the imperial edict, which was presented to me by Ílipú, and his colleagues at Whampoa, I see, in its full force, the objectionable passage which you pointed out to me at the moment, and I have therefore deemed it necessary to address the accompanying letter to the high commissioner, &c.

In addition to what I have said in that letter, I wish you in delivering it (with its Chinese translation) to tell Ílipú, &c., that adverting to the present relations between England and China, and likewise to the events of the last eighteen months, I am surprised at the adoption, in the edict, of a tone which is so utterly incompatible with existing circumstances, which can only serve to retard the cordial and friendly feelings which it is so desirable, and has been my desire to introduce, and which is moreover so obviously oppos-

ed to the real dignity and honor of the emperor, and his government. Should I'lipú express any disinclination, or apprehension of forwarding copies of my communication to the Grand Council and Kiyíng, you can inform him that I will, if he declines, do so myself, as I should feel that I failed equally in my duty to my own sovereign and the emperor, did I allow the matter to pass unnoticed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*

(True copy.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Communication to I'lipú.

“Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, now addresses the imperial high commissioner I'lipú, &c., and the gov.-general Ki Kung, &c., and the governor Liáng Páucháng, &c., for the purpose of making a clear, important communication.

“The plenipotentiary having had an English translation made of the imperial edict, under date the 24th December, 1842, which was transmitted by the Privy Council on that day, to the high commissioner, I'lipú, &c., the plenipotentiary is highly gratified to find from that document, that it has pleased his imperial majesty to issue his gracious command that I'liáng, governor-general of Fukien and Chekiáng shall proceed to Formosa to institute secret inquiries into the charges which the plenipotentiary had made against the local authorities on that island for having, by false representations brought forward with a base view to personal aggrandizement, obtained orders for putting to death certain distressed and unoffensive subjects of the queen of Great Britain, who had been cast away on the coast of Formosa, and the plenipotentiary accordingly, begs to humbly tender his respectful acknowledgments for the convincing proof of his imperial majesty's strict sense of justice, as well as august disposition to preserve and strengthen the peace which has been happily established.

“The plenipotentiary by no means would presume to question the infeasible and perfectly acknowledged attribute of his imperial majesty, to intimate his high pleasure to all officers of the Chinese empire, in any language and form that may seem to his imperial majesty to be most fitting and expedient; but, looking to the fact, that the edict in question was specially communicated to the plenipotentiary—who received it with all due respect—and further, that it will become the plenipotentiary's duty to respectfully submit, through her majesty's minister, a copy of the translation of the edict for the satisfaction and information of the plenipotentiary's own most gracious sovereign, the plenipotentiary thinks it right to record, with reference to the expression in the edict, which says—‘That the celestial dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without its pale,’—that his royal mistress, the queen of England, acknowledges no superior or governor, but God; and that the dignity, the power, and the universal benevolence of her majesty, are known to be second to none on earth, and are only equalled by her majesty's good faith and studious anxiety, to fulfill her royal promises and engagements.

"The plenipotentiary requests that a copy of this communication may be sent to the Grand Council, and also to his excellency, Kiying, governor-general, &c.

(Signed) "HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*"
(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Commissioner Hípú, after the interview with sir Henry Pottinger on the 20th ult., returned to Canton, and soon after issued a proclamation regarding the riot on the 7th December, which we also extract from the Hongkong Gazette. Its effect in quieting the turbulence of the populace has been such as to remove much of the apprehensions felt of another out-break, although recent indications show that the irritation against the English is by no means allayed. We think the paper on the whole is creditable to the commissioner, and shows the sincerity of his professions to carry out the conditions of the treaty. It exhibits too, what is not uncommon in Chinese state-papers, a mixture of flattery and instruction, combined with a degree of authoritativeness, which in this instance indicates some apprehension lest the people of Canton would not altogether fall in with the designs of the government, while it had left their quarrel entirely unavenged. This state of irritation among the people at the provincial city cannot be regarded as very surprising, however much it is to be regretted.

PROCLAMATION.

"Hípú, imperial high commissioner, general of the garrison of Canton, lately a minister, &c., &c., and entitled to wear the 'red girdle,' issues and urgently impresses these clear commands.

"Whereas, two years having elapsed since the English first took arms, it has now pleased our august sovereign, with a liberality large as heaven's, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former commercial intercourse,—in order that he may rescue his people from the grief and suffering into which they have been cast. And the said English have, on their part immediately laid aside their arms, yielded to this gentle treatment, followed the influences of civilization, and ceased from strife.

"The high commissioner has come, in obedience to the imperial commands to Canton, that he may, in concert with the governor Kí Kung, and the lieutenant-governor, Liáng Paucháng, consider and devise regulations for the levying of duties, &c., and make all the after-arrangements of peace. From henceforward, then, the seacoast will enjoy rest, and this frontier will have quiet after all its trials. Our gentry and our people are bound to joy and rejoice herein, and under the impulses of gratitude to sing, as they move, the praises of the imperial benevolence. Towards the English they should set aside their past enmity, and so remove all root of future quarrel.

For it is for this, that we have received and will obey the imperial commands, it is not merely their object, that we should bend and give way to foreigners from afar.

“But from what cause was it, that in the first week of December last, a quarrel was commenced from which ensued strife and contention, even till some of the foreign residences were set on fire and consumed, and in their mutual animosity, lives were on both sides taken? It would seem that, from a continuance of war and its calamities, during three years past, the feeling of enmity and indignation had become so deepened,—that foolish people under the idea of taking vengeance became the tools of lawless men, who found occasion to rob and plunder: while there was not entire absence of cause given on the part of the foreigners, there has yet been, on the part of our people, a criminality that calls for punishment. And the local officers have therefore been instructed to apprehend with severity those lawless incendiaries and plunderers, that they may duly receive the punishment that the law decrees.

“The high commissioner has further heard a rumor, that the gentry and scholars of the country around Canton, acting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a ‘society of spirit and loyalty.’ And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the high commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition to the sacred purpose of our august sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-intreat those who yield him obedience,—and not less opposed to his gracious pleasure, that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed.

“The people of Canton are by nature unyielding and great lovers of propriety; they are valiant when impelled by a sense of justice; they rigidly adhere to their pledged word, and where that is concerned are regardless of their lives: they frequently act without a due regard to consequences, and in a moment have recourse to violent measures. Such dispositions are often the source of much good; but they are also the cause of much evil. For example, when the patriot soldiers which the gentry had been trying to raise, banded together, lately, with the populace, and burned some of the foreign factories,—the people engaged in this affair were of different characters and prompted by differing motives; but they neither knew to exercise due care before committing the deed, nor did they look forward to the consequences that might follow from it. All rash appeals to arms, all acts of violence, are of this description. Therefore, in addition to the clear commands which the high commissioner verbally gave to the gentry and scholars who appeared before him, it behoves him further, lest there should still be some of the people in ignorance of these principles, to issue this clear and distinct proclamation for their due warning and admonition.

“While ye profess to be guided by the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, ye must know that ye cannot but obey the imperial commands, and

may on no account give cause for a renewal of hostilities. It is no doubt the part of loyalty to ward off insult from our shores; but to go in opposition to the imperial will, and in the straight line of one's own inclinations, cannot be deemed loyalty. Determinately to withstand the enemy, is doubtless, the part of patriotism; but to give cause for war and strife, is very much opposed to patriotism. Ye gentry and others, having read the sacred books, must understand reason. Do ye therefore take these commands, and impress the same upon all good people; and show them, that, if they set fire to houses, and rob and plunder, they are not what they profess to be—'righteous men;' but they are thieves and vagabonds, and most proper will it be to deter from such like acts by making of them severe examples. No laxness shall be shown, which might lead to a spreading of the evil.

"It has now been arranged by treaty with England, that henceforth English foreigners shall not insult or injure our people;—and at the same time, so long as English foreigners live quietly and attend to their business, our people may not disturb or molest them. Thus, then, those from within and those from without, being at peace together, both parties may enjoy the blessing of living in perfect harmony, which the sacred emperor has himself so happily brought about. The high commissioner indulges the hope that his people will not frustrate his good intentions to guard against a recurrence of strife, and to give a full and complete security to all. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A most special proclamation.

"Táukwang, 22d year, 12th month, 25th day." (January 25th, 1843.)

(True translation.)

J. ROBT. MORRISON, *Chinese sec. & int.*

The imperial navy. Among the memorials, which have lately been laid before the emperor is one from the provincial officers in Canton. They say that a memorial was laid before the throne last autumn, accompanied by a paper entitled Drawings on Gunnery, which were designed to illustrate the mode of using great guns. This paper was drawn up by one Ting Kungshin 丁拱辰 at Canton, superintendent of a cannon foundry, and a gunpowder manufactory. These two documents having come before the emperor, his majesty issued his commands to the governor and his colleagues in Canton to inquire further respecting the paper on Gunnery, and also to collect some information regarding foreign ships and steamers. On inquiry, they report, in the memorial of which we now speak, that Ting Kungshin is a native of Fukien, and a man of letters, and give a good account of him as an engineer. They mention the existence of rumor at Peking concerning a steamer in building at Canton, but do not give a favorable account of it; and remark that they will make further inquiries respecting the cost of foreign ships and steamers, and also, respecting some experiments in progress by an American officer employed by native gentlemen, and report thereon to his majesty.

This interest at the court regarding the efficient organization of the imperial navy seems to have been increased by chancellor Kin Yinglin, who last year urged the adoption of measures for the construction of serviceable vessels. Yishán was therefore ordered to have vessels built after the models of the chancellor, if they were feasible; but he replied that no kinds of vessels were fit for men-of-war, except those constructed after foreign models. The emperor then transmitted a rescript in reply, ordering such ships to be built, and also requires Yishán to direct the hong-merchants to buy some vessels from the foreigners for immediate service, and to dispatch proper officers to procure materials for ship-building. The co-hong has accordingly purchased for the use of government, the Ramiro of about 180 tons, and the Lintin of 317 tons.

Shipwrecked Japanese. We had hardly finished the paragraph in the last number about the two crews of shipwrecked Japanese rescued by the brig Ana and the ship Francis, when a third case was brought to our knowledge. The American brig Abigail Sarah, captain Doane, from Mazatlan, which arrived on the 8th inst., brought two more of this nation, who were put on board at that place. They are part of a crew of thirteen picked up by the Spanish vessel Ensayo, who were afterwards again wrecked on the Mexican coast in Upper California, from whence these two found their way to Mazatlan, after suffering many privations. The foreigners and others at that place, through the kind efforts of the Hamburgh consul, D. Guhd, subscribed upwards of three hundred dollars, for their relief, with which they were fitted out and sent to China. The other eleven, are stated by the consul, at the date of his certificate, Dec. 17th, 1842, to be still in Guaymas and California. These two persons are from the town of Hiungo in Shessiu, a small principality near the large city of Ohosaka; the junk had been coasting along the southern shore of Nippon from one harbor to another for 45 days, till it arrived at Zioshu in the principality of Hitats, from whence, on the 21st of November, 1841, it was driven out to sea. This vessel, called the Nest of Longevity, was laden with sugar, spirits, and cotton; the crew were all rescued, after having been 110 days from land, on the 13th of March, 1842. The names of the two just arrived are Nakamura Zhenski, the captain, aged 25, and Owariya Hatstaro, aged 22. On their arrival in Macao, they were not a little surprised to meet the two men brought by the Hopewell, for the junks in which they severally were spoke each other near the bay of Yedo.

We had no room in the last number to add that the Hopewell, which brought the two Japanese from Oahu, when about three hundred miles west of that island, fell in with an open boat containing seven Hawaiians, who had drifted to leeward of their port; they were all taken on board, and treated with great humanity, and brought on to China. The frequent recurrence of vessels being thus driven by stress of weather across the Pacific ocean, mostly from east to west, afford, to say the least, instances of a mode by which the American continent might have been peopled. The number of Japanese vessels thus driven off their own coast, which have come to our knowledge within the last seven years, is fourteen.

A *Aurora Macaense* is the name of a newspaper newly started in Macao, the first number of which was issued on the 14th of January, and has now reached its seventh number. It is printed with new type, and is got up in a better dress than any newspaper heretofore published in Macao. The first number contains the report of a Commission of the citizens of Macao which met to consult upon the formation of a new code of laws for the government of the settlement. The editorial responsibility of the *Aurora* is, we believe, shared by a committee of gentlemen. This and the *Portuguez na China* are the only Portuguese papers now published in Macao.

The *Aurora Macaense*, is, we believe, the seventh newspaper which has been started in Macao. The first one was called *A Abclha da China*, or the "Bee in China;" the first number was issued September 12th, 1822, and was so far as we can learn, the second newspaper published east of India. On the first of January, 1824, the name was changed to *Gazeta de Macao*, under which name it was continued for two years, and perhaps longer. The *Chronica de Macao* was commenced Oct. 12th, 1834, and continued to 1836, when it died a natural newspaper death from want of patronage. Meantime the *Macaista Imparcial* was started as a competitor to the *Chronica*, June 9th, 1836, and kept on its course till July 24th, 1838, when it was suppressed by the government. The *Boletim Official do Governu de Macao* was commenced, as its name imports, under the patronage of the government, September 5th, 1838; the name was changed to *Gazeta de Macao* in January, 1839, and not long after, it received still a third name of *O Portuguez na China*, under which it has now reached its fourth volume. A few months after the first issue of the *Boletim*, the *O Commercial* was commenced, and kept on its course till near the middle of 1842, when it went the way of its predecessors to the tomb of the Capulets. The *Pharol Macaense*,

or Lighthouse of Macao, was started on the 23d of July, 1841, and only reached its second volume, when it was superseded by the *Aurora Macaense*, under the present new and more promising auspices.

Seminario Filipino is the title of a newspaper lately started in Manila, where heretofore there has been nothing worthy of the name of a newspaper. The number of the 5th inst. contains the details of the execution of 80 of the rebels or mutineers of the 3d regiment of the line, who were lately convicted of having been concerned in treasonable designs against the government. The cause of their sudden rising seems not to be clearly known, but at daybreak on the 21st of January, part of this battalion collected and forced an entrance into the fort of Santiago, and turned the guns upon the town. A body of artillery-men, however, who were in the fort, defended it against the mutineers, and by 7 o'clock they were all either killed or captured, and quiet restored to the city. They were shot at Manila in presence of about 3000 of their comrades of the army, who were formed into a hollow square around them.—We look for much interesting matter regarding the Philippines from this paper, and wish it a success and a reputation commensurate with the colony in which it is published.

The Telescope. We have lately received the first number of a new monthly in Chinese called, the *Tsien-li-king*, i. e. the Thousand-mile-glass, or Telescope. This publication is intended, if we are rightly informed, to be the successor of the Chinese Magazine formerly published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, and discontinued in 1838. New times are coming on, however, and much interest in such a work, and even encouragement, may, we are inclined to believe, be looked for among intelligent natives here and at the northern ports. The eagerness of both Chinese officials and private gentlemen at some of the northern cities last year to learn something of western nations was very great, nor did this desire seem altogether ascribable to a wish to curry favor with their conquerors. Copies of the Magazine were given to them, which were read with much avidity.

The number now before us contains a comparative Chinese-English Almanac, a paragraph on general geography, and an article on that of Asia; together with a few items of news. In a general introduction, the desirableness of a more accurate knowledge of foreign countries, and the benefit likely to accrue therefrom, are spoken of. In a second preface, the application of the name Telescope to the present work, is explained, and its nature and design described.

A *Chinese-English Almanac* has also lately issued from the press, in large octavo, containing thirty-eight leaves, which is more complete than anything of the kind heretofore published. The introduction contains an account of the creation of the world from the book of Genesis, with explanations; after this, follows a brief description of the solar system, with a diagram illustrating the relative position of the planets. The calendar part of the work is arranged on somewhat of the same plan as native almanacs, in horizontal divisions, and contains the times of the sun's rising and setting, remarkable events, passages of Scripture or portions of scriptural truth, &c. Christian Almanacs have been found, in India, and elsewhere, to be one of the best vehicles for diffusing truth; and we hope the Chinese will henceforth be furnished annually with almanacs of an instructive and entertaining nature, which will, by their superior attractions and contents, gradually supersede the miserable native ones now in use.—Both these publications are well timed, and we hope are but the precursors of many a work having for its object the instruction of this people. If the Chinese have not much to teach foreign nations, we have much that we ought to teach them.

Public affairs during the last month have presented few events worthy of record. His excellency, the naval commercial-in-chief, arrived at Hongkong in the *Cornwallis*, 74, on the 23d inst., from Amoy, where he tarried a few weeks on his way from Chusan. At Ningpo and Chusan, the Chinese are quiet, and in the former place, as they have opportunities, seem to be desirous of making friends with the residents at Chusan. Constant intercourse is kept up between the two places, and in the city and suburban villages of Ningpo, foreigners are received with the utmost friendliness.—At Hongkong, buildings are progressing with rapidity; nor have we heard many daring outrages of pirates during the last few weeks.—At Canton, the business of the season is conducted on the old system. It is understood that communications on business connected with the treaty, have been constantly passing between the Chinese commissioner Fílipú and those gentlemen of H. M. plenipotentiary's suite who were left in Canton.

We may conclude this month's labors, with the remark, that so far as we know, with perhaps a trifling exception at Algiers, the year 1843 has commenced with peace the world over, and the gates of the temple of Janus may be shut. Would that they could long remain shut.

